PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,343.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-39 P.M. 1908.				
22nd Feb.	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6923		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7518	BRITANNIA	6523
14th „	ARABIA	7901		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7518	MOOLTAN	9421
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7518	MOLDAVIA	9900
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7518		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9535
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	6,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomet	3rd Sept „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Rubattino Navigazione Generale Italiana's and Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
YETORIFU MARU		K. Sato	....	1st Mar.
KAGA MARU		T. Arakawa	28th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU		R. Yamiwaki	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU		K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU		Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEDOSHI MARU		T. Kon	8th April	2nd April
RIOJUN MARU		T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU		M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU		K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU		R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU		K. Kori	23rd June	8th July.
MOYORI MARU		Jas. Hands	1st July	13th July.
YEDOSHI MARU		T. Kon	14th July	26th July.
RIOJUN MARU		T. Irisawa	22nd July	4th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU		M. Winckler	13th Aug	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Re. 1-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O. Amrita(Jessore)

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 24th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,230	Thur. 27th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 28th Feb.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Feb., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bander Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,230 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Feb., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "SATARA," 3,272 tons, sailing on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 29th Feb.

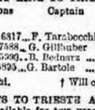
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN



LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5361	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dubcovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5361	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dubcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	23rd Feb. 1908.
* AUSTRIA	7888	G. Gilfhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5900	B. Reinsz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	8893	G. Bartole	29th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	8893	G. Bartole	24th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date 1907.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5121	29th Feb 08.
CIROASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6,105	28th „ „
CASTALIA		6,330	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Gardick	3,960	19th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,031	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,121	27th „ „
CIROASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6,105	25th „ „
CASTALIA		6,330	13th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 645
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

HAPPY 1908.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S Ties, Collars, Straw-hats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES.

Expressly Ordered for this Season.

PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates

A visit means a lot of saving.

Our Prices defy Competition.

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM

NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

CROFT MODY & CO.,

19, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE BUSINESS.

This Company has now decided to add FIDELITY GUARANTEE to the classes of business already transacted in India.

Fidelity Guarantees issued on liberal terms. The Corporation's Bonds are accepted by every department of His Majesty's Government, by the Court of Chancery and High Courts of Justice in England and Ireland, and the Courts of Session in Scotland.

Rates of premium and full particulars will be sent on application to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
15-17 TAMARIND LANE,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW SPECIFIC FOR

DIARRHŒA & DYSENTERY.

Asa.

ASA preventive and curative agent in all stages of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera and Griping "ASA" stands alone. Its effects can truly be called marvellous, obstinate cases of Diarrhœa being checked by a single dose. In hot climates such as in India, the stomach and bowels are particularly liable to derangements, developing soon into Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. These ailments unless speedily checked, exhaust the system to a dangerous extent and some effectual remedy should always be at hand; we have no hesitation, in recommending "ASA" as being THE REMEDY necessary in these cases.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PRICE:—Re. 1-0 per bottle.
Full directions are given with each bottle.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY: BYCULLA: POONA.

CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.

Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

FURNITURE MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS & DECORATORS.

CABINETS,
CHAIRS, SOFAS,
Dining Room, Library Furniture,
Bedroom Suites,
Billiards and Accessories,
Tapestries and Cretonnes.

CLOISONNE GLASS
for
Windows, Lantern and Skylights.

REVOLUTION IN HOUSE DECORATION.

HOMES MADE BEAUTIFUL BY USING

"TEMERARE."

(QUEEN OF COLD WATER PAINTS.)

Prize and Gold Medals, Hull, Liverpool and Cape Town, 1904.

TEMERARE is a perfect Sanitary, Permanent Distemper.
TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof and Anticeptic.
TEMERARE is made in a variety of Beautiful tint and white.
TEMERARE is ready for use by mixing with cold water.
TEMERARE is specially adapted for plasterwork, wood, iron, brick, etc.
TEMERARE one lb. covers about 100 square feet of surface.

Samples and full descriptive circular with tints, etc. free on application to the Sole Agents for INDIA.

C. HAMILTON & CO.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SMOKE ONCE
THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS
AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON

THE

GLADIATOR

PLEASURE CAR FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY
IS
THE BEST AUTOMOBILE
IN THE WORLD AT THE PRICE.

TO ROMP UPHILL CHOOSE THE GLADIATOR.

The ability to tackle Hills at a good speed means the ability to sustain a good average pace without racing and the SPLENDID EFFICIENCY of the

GLADIATOR

in this respect has been fully evidenced by the many Hill Climb Tests.
It is The Most Economical car on the market.
1907 Heavy T. T. Rule.....First in Petrol Consumption. Second in Speed.
You are cordially invited to call and inspect the splendid types of the World's.

BEST AUTOMOBILES

At our Show Room at 31, Rampart Row.

GLADIATOR	10	h. p.	TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	12	h. p.	TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	14-18	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	18-25	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	28-35	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE SENSATION

of the

OLYMPIA MOTOR SHOW LONDON

was the

DUNLOP DETACHABLE RIM.

THE SENSATION

of the

BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS

was the

SUCCESS OF DUNLOP TYRES.

The Detachable Rim now on view at the Company's Premises,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE THE BEST CUP OF TEA AND COFFEE GO TO

MESSRS. MORENAS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1835.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

All Kinds of Sweets, Crackers, Chocolates, Hams, Bacons, Cheese, etc., always in Stock.
Ham will be COOKED free of charge to buyers of one whole piece.

ICES AND CONFECTIONERY.

BEER, WINES & SPIRITS.

All of the finest quality and of the most popular Brands. English and Italian Cakes and Pastries, Wedding, Christening and Birthday Cakes, made to order.

Prompt and careful attention is given to Local and Upcountry orders.

NO. 111, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

[FOUNDED 1808]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. BOMBAY.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

FOR THE

PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC

LIPTONS

HAVE PURCHASED

FROM

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

ALL THE

Salvage Stock

FROM THE RECENT FIRE

AT THEIR PREMISES

in Apollo Street

AND

NONE OF THIS STOCK WILL BE OFFERED

FOR SALE IN INDIA.

USERS OF

LIPTONS TEA

ARE ASSURED

BY THE FIRM

That any Tea purchased will be of the

STANDARD QUALITY

Yellow Label	... ...	1 Re. 2 As. per lb. tin.
Blue Label	... ...	1 Re. „ „
Red Label	... ...	12 As. „ „

ALL

OILMANS STORES

NOT DAMAGED BY FIRE

WILL BE RETURNED TO

OUR FACTORIES

In England.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

14, Hummum Street, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

HIS Public are informed that conveyances will only be allowed to draw up at the entrance to and exit from the Mahalaxmi Race Course under the directions of the Police Officers on duty.

2. Conveyances will be ranked by the Police and will not be allowed to leave the rank except to drive off by the route selected for the purpose.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has NO INTEREST or RESPONSIBILITY in the Firm of F. R. HILL & Co., now carried on by KUMAR SRI RAM KHACHER, at No. 32, Hornby Row, Fort.

F. R. HILL.

BOMBAY 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 24th Feb uary.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Co., has been REMOVED temporarily to 5, HUMMUM STREET, Fort, Bombay, all communications should be addressed thereto until further notice.

ARTHUR W. WISE,
Manager.

ENGLISH CHURCH UNION.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held on MONDAY, February 24th, at 6 p. m., in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. The Meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Father F. W. Puller, Provincial Superior in South Africa of the Society of St. John the Evangelist. Members and all sympathizers are cordially invited to attend.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of BAI MANIGAL, widow of SHA NAGIN DAS LALLAS, of Bombay, Kapole Bania, Hindu habitan, deceased.

BHUWANDAS CURSANDAS, of Bombay, Lad Bania inhabitant, Hindu, successor of, residing at Kalbadevi Road, on the Fort, the surviving Executor according to the tenor of the said will ... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS having or claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.
A. M. KAJIJI.

The Seal of the High Court Bombay.

The 11th day of February, 1908.

METHA AND JADACHANJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Bazar Valley Field Force:—

FROM INDIA TO THE BAZAR VALLEY FIELD FORCE.

MODE OF ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows:

A. B.,
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, or Department,
Brigade or Column,
Bazar Valley Field Force.

No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, or Department of the person addressed. It is of special importance that the Brigade or Column with which the address is serving should be entered in all cases. It should be noted that no parcels will be delivered through field post offices.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers and book-packets (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory.

N.B.—General Commanding Corps proceeding on Field Service should warn the troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Articles of the latter class will be delivered through orderlies.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE, VALUE-PAYABLE POST, OR MONEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered or insured for despatch from India to the field. No article can be accepted for despatch to the field by value-payable post. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, postcards, and book-packets may be posted to addresses in India or places abroad. Prepayment of postage is optional, but if postage is not fully prepaid, the articles will be charged on delivery with double the deficiency under the usual rules. No registered or insured letters, no parcels, and no value-payable articles can be posted.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Savings bank deposits will be received from all British and Native soldiers and from public and private followers on field service at field post offices for credit free of charge, to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Banks will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at field post Offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field post Offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for deposits in Post Office Savings Banks.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Only unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers and book-packets may be posted at one field post Office for delivery from another field post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, postcards, and packets can be sent from India to the field at official rates of postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Parcels cannot be sent from the field to India, or vice versa, but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge on delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service parcels cannot be sent between field offices. Other official articles can be sent between field offices free of all postage, if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps (including postcards and embossed envelopes) both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any field post office.

Officers Commanding British Regiments and Batteries are recommended to provide themselves with sufficient stock of one anna Soldiers' envelopes, which are not sold at post offices and to replenish the stock from time to time through the Treasure Chest Officer.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Offices of India.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COLONIAL EDITIONS.

Paper, Rs. 1-12; Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

The Woman in the Way. By William Le Queux.
Mafoota. By Dolf Wyllarde.
The Brass Bowl. By Louis J. Vance.
Wondrous Wife By Charles Marriott.
Golden Banns. By L. Winstanley.
A Great Renunciation. By Dr. Helen Bourchier.
Irish Neighbours. By Jane Barlow.
Mrs. Barrington's Atonement. By Violet Tweedale.
Me and Myo. By S. R. Crockett. Cloth only.
Carette of Sark. By John Oxenham. Cloth only.
The Inevitable Law. By E. F. Penny.
The Broken Road. By A. E. W. Mason.
Seraphica By Justin Huntly McCarthy.
Lady Anne. By Morley Roberts.
Conspirators. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
Tales of Two People. By Anthony Hope.
The Bator Chaperon. By C. N. & A. M. Williamson.
New Chronicles of Rebecca. By Kate Douglas Wiggin.
The Folk Afield. By Eden Phillpotts.
The Coward in Eden. By Vincent Brown.
The Three Comrades. By Gustav Frenssen.
The Triumph of Love. By Mabel Chan Toon.
A Subaltern of Horse. By the Author of "On the Heels of De Wet."
Mr. Strudge. By Percy White.
The Convert. By Elizabeth Robins.
William Jordon Junior. By J. C. Snaith.
The Fashionable Christians. By Vincent Brown.
Lady Lillian's Luck. By Anna Comnasse De Bremont.
The White Rose Mystery. By Gerald Biss.
The White Wedding. By M. P. Shiel.
The Struggle for a Royal Child. By Frau Ida Kremer.
Rose of Blenheim. By Morice Gerard.
The Jester's Window By Keble Howard, with Illustrations by Ralph Cleaver.
The Ungoverned Moment. By Ellen Ala Smith.
Raoul, Gentleman of Fortune. By H. C. Bailey. With Illustrations by Alec C. Ball
Thomas Alva Edison. Sixty years of an Inventor's Life. By Francis Arthur Jones. With many Illustrations.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY the 3rd March, 1908, at 10 p.m.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

THE POST OF SUPERINTENDENT of this Institution will be vacant on April 1st, 1908. Applications in writing for the post, accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Secretary, on or before the 2nd March next. Salary Rs. 200 per month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 250 per month, with free quarters.

By Order,
KRISHNARAO R. JAYAKAR.
SECRETARY.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

E. P. WILLISFORD, late of Aden, Christian Inhabitant.
LATIFFKHAN HAKUM, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant
NATHAN MOSES alias ADOLPH KUTHAWALA, late of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant.
FRANK BURDETT, late Foreman, Locomotive Department, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay. European.
KESSERBAI, widow of Kursendas Uka, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT BOMBAY, THE 14TH DAY OF FEB. 1908.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS, COCOANUT, COLZA KEROSINE IN BULK AND IN CASE, SWEET, AND CASTOR, COTTON WASTE, COTTON WICK, COTTON THREAD, COIR ROPES, COIR YARN, MANILLA ROPES, DEADWOOD CEILING & PLANKS, TEAKWOOD PORTLAND CEMENT, MICA PIPING AND COMPOSITION.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENTS at 120, Frere Road, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., March 1st, 1908, for the supply of the above stores during six months commencing from April 1st, 1908

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate qualities and discription of oils, waste, papers, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office.

3. The agents reserve the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Bombay Steam Navigation Company or order."

5. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

WANTED.

AMBITIOUS MEN, desirous of bettering their prospects in life should read this carefully.

VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Department, Subordinate Police, for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses:—

ARCHITECTURE, ADVERTISING, WINDOW TRIMMING,
Book-keeping, Typewriting, Stenography, Commercial Law, Lettering, Draftsman's course: All branches of Engineering:—
CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND ELECTRICAL, BRIDGE, MUNICIPAL,
Railway, Hydraulic, Structural, Telegraph, Telephone, and Sanitary Engineering, Surveying, and Mapping: Electric Lighting and Railways, Textile Designing, Gas and Water Manufacture, etc., and Coal Mining: Chemistry in all its branches:—Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid Alkalies, Iron and Steel Blast House Industries, Cotton Seed Oil, Leather, Soap, Resin, Paper, Sugar, Manufacture of Gas, etc., Electrotyping, Pattern Making, Moulding, etc. etc.

THE ADVANTAGE of course with the I.C. Schools are many. TERMS MODERATE and within the means of every working man. The student can study without cessation from his work; he loses a while he regets.

Write for prospectus and full particulars to—

THE GENERAL AGENT,
I.C.S.,
[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW AND MOTOR GYMKHANA,

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
ON THE
MARINE LINES MAIDAN,
MONDAY, THE 24TH TO FRIDAY THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

MOTOR GYMKHANA EVENTS.

Tortoise Race	Crawling Race
Bending Race	Hair-pin Corner Stakes
Passenger Race	Glass of Water Race
Adam & Eve Race	Starting and Stopping Race
Musical Cars	The Academy Stakes
Victoria Cross Race	Motor House
Police Trap Race	Bomb Race
Potato Race	Lap Race
Cherry Biting Race	Nightingale Competition

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Band from 4 P.M. to 7 P.M and from 9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

CHARGES OF ADMISSION:

SEASON TICKETS:—Members of the Union Rs 3/- and with their Families Rs 5. each.

SEASON TICKETS:—Non-Members of the Union Rs 5. each.

DAILY TICKETS: -Rupee One each.

Soldiers in Uniform & Children Half Price.

N. M. MARSHALL,
Hony. Secretary,
AUTO. SHOW & MOTO. GYMKHANA.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COY., LTD.

Sale of 25,943 Ordinary Shares of £10 each
AT THE RATE OF
Rs. 150 (£10) per Share.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA (on behalf of a Syndicate who have agreed to take up the unissued balance of the Ordinary Shares to provide funds required by the Company to discharge obligations and to meet further expenditure for completing the electrification and extension of the Tramway and for the development of the Company's electric lighting and power supply business)

— Invites Offers —

For the purchase of the above shares, at Rs. 150 per Share, payable as follows:—

Rs. 50 per Share on Application.
Rs. 100 per Share on 23rd March, 1908.

Full particulars of the sale are set forth in a Circular, dated the 12th February, 1908, which may be obtained at the Office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Attached to this Circular is the following letter from the Managing Director of the Company, describing the present position of the Company's business:—

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
COLABA CAUSEWAY,
31st *January*, 1908

To
THE AGENT,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

DEAR SIR,

Since the issue of the original Prospectus in August 1905, the reconstruction and electrification of the Tramway have been actively proceeded with. The work is now approaching completion. The Contractors report that the relaying of the line will be finished in March next, and the erection of the overhead equipment completed in April. The entire tramway system will, therefore, it is believed, be in operation by electric traction in May next.

The Company is at present running 80 electric cars This number is being increased week by week, and arrangements have been made for doubling the total number of electric cars before the end of the year

The work of reconstructing the Tramway lines, which has been in progress, has very seriously interfered with and disorganised the Company's traffic, while the unavoidable mixing of horse with electric services has hampered the efficiency of both.

Notwithstanding these difficulties militating temporarily against successful results, the earnings on the electric cars already in operation indicate how important the effect of the electrification of the Tramway when completed will be upon its revenue.

During the past two months (November and December) approximately half the Tramway system has been worked with electric cars and the other half with horse cars. The increase in gross traffic receipts for these two months compared with the corresponding months of the previous year aggregated Rs. 47,575, while for the first fifteen days of January, 1908, the increase shown in gross receipts for the rate of Rs. 1,000 per day.

The average earnings per car mile of the two systems for November and December, 1907, compare as follows:—

ELECTRIC CARS...10·31 annas per car mile.
HORSE CARS ... 7·78 " "

The average operating expenses* per car mile of the two systems, according to the latest returns available, work out as under:—

ELECTRIC CARS...4·04 annas per car mile.†
HORSE CARS ...7·4 " "

The diminution of the horse service has, owing to the heavier incidence of the running charges, added considerably to the normal cost of its operation, but after allowing for this, the cost of operating electrically compares very favourably with the normal operating costs of horse traction.

The above figures indicate how substantial the increase in the profits of the business should be so soon as the Tramway is also tridied throughout, and the present difficulties to the efficiency of the service, described above, terminated.

Meanwhile, the Company has paid during the past two years the Dividend and Interest on its Preference Shares and Debenture Bonds as issued and called up.

The Lighting and Power Supply Branch of the Company's business is developing satisfactorily. For the first two months the receipts from this source show an increase of Rs. 45,533 over those for the corresponding months in the previous year. The excess of receipts over expenses is steadily expanding, and this branch of the business promises to provide an important and expanding contribution to the profits of the Company.

The total number of units delivered by the Electric Supply Department during January 1907, was 91,472 and during January, 1908, was 367,404, inclusive of 223,2-4 units supplied to the Tramway. Apart from the supply to the Tramway, the Electric Supply Branch has, therefore, increased its output by nearly 60 per cent during the year.

At Calcutta, the Electric Tramways and the Electric Lighting and Power Supply are two separate undertakings. The aggregate issued capital of these two Companies amounts, including Debenture Capital, to £1,659,984. Both these Calcutta Companies have for the past three years paid dividends at or over 8 per cent. per annum on their Ordinary Shares.

The combination of both these businesses in the hands of the Company in Bombay promises to result in economy of administration and of operation, and it is believed that the prospects here are at least as favourable as at Calcutta.

The present Company's predecessor, the Bombay Tramway Co. Ltd., paid 12 per cent. dividend on its shares for some time before the purchase of its undertaking.

Yours faithfully,
F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director.

* These expenses comprise all expenses of working, including administration, but do not include depreciation.

† Electric cars are said to the Parsee Depot must by the Lighting and Power Supply Department of the Company at the fixed rate of 1·125 annas per unit.

A Brokerage of Rupee 1 per Share will be paid on all accepted cases in respect of applications made through Brokers and bearing their names.

This offer will close on or before the 22nd February, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WHO GOES RACING

WHO GOES RACING.

By T. W. H. Crosland,
Author of "The Unspeakable Scot," etc. Rs. 2-4.

THE GREAT GAME

and how it is Played.

A Treatise and the Turf, full of Tales.

By Edward Spencer.
Rs. 2-4.

A PATRICK'S DAY HUNT.

By Martin Ross and E. A. Somerville, Authors of "Some Experiences of an Irish R. M." With 8 coloured plates, and numerous sketches in the Text. Rs. 4-8.

PITCHER IN PARADISE.

Some Random Reminiscences, Sporting and otherwise. By Arthur M Binstead, otherwise known as "Pitcher" of the Pink 'Un.
Rs. 2-10.

THE R. C. BETTING BOOK.

Size 3½ × 2½ inches, bound in leather, 96 pages, with Pencil. Re. 1-0.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. "MACEDONIA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, and AUSTRALIA, are hereby informed of the VESSEL'S arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Town Custom House Bunder.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

THE AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company, Limited, will be held on Monday, the 24th February, 1908, at 4-15 P.M. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1907.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in the place of Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election

4th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. T. W. Birkett as a Director.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

6th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th February to 9th March, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1908.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undersigned will hold an AUCTION for the sale of about 105 Khandies (560 lbs. each) of sandalwood billets at his Office at Dharwar on MONDAY the 9th day of March, 1908, at 3 P.M.

The conditions of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the undersigned's Office at Dharwar or the Range Forest Officers' offices, at Dharwar, Kalghatgi, Bankapur, Hangal, Kod and Gadag, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on any day except Sundays and holidays.

W. A. WALLINGER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Dharwar.

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICE, DHARWAR, CAMP DEVIKOP.
Dated the 15th day of February, 1908.

NOTE.

CHANGES IN SAVINGS BANKS RULES.

THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT CHANGES will be introduced with effect from the 1st April, 1908, in the Rules for the guidance of Depositors in Post Office Savings Banks:—

(1) The Agent of a Female depositor withdrawing money from her account will be required to certify on the application for withdrawal that the depositor is alive and sane.

(2) Every Sub Office which does Savings Bank work, instead of only certain selected Sub-Offices, will repay deposits without previous reference to the Head Office, provided that funds are available in the Sub-Office. In the case, however, of applications for withdrawal from Minors' Accounts, Security Deposit Accounts, and Conjoint Accounts, payment will, as at present, not be made until a warrant of payment is received from the Head Office.

(3) The limit of the amount of withdrawals without notice from the deposits at call at the credit of a Public or a Conjoint Account has been altered from Rs. 2,000 within 12 consecutive months to Rs. 1,000 within a calendar month.

(4) Deposits in Security Deposit Accounts will be allowed only at call and not subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

The orders of Government on the subject may be seen on applying at any post office.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, the 17th February, 1908.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Cocoanut Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Boiler-house Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ltd.
Victoria House, Victoria Gate, Mazgaon.
Telephone No. 636.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE } TO-DAY,
LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE } AT 4 Sharp (S. T.)

When a Handsome JAVA PONY and TWO GOLD WATCHES will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus. Every Child will receive a Number.

Doors open at 3 p.m. Performance at 4 p.m. Sharp. Children Half Price to all parts to matinees only.

TO-NIGHT. LAST NIGHT.
SATURDAY, February. 22nd,
FAREWELL SOUVENIR NIGHT,
WHEN A HANDSOME BICYCLE
AND A GOLD WATCH
Will be given away by Coupon numbers.
COUPONS GIVEN TO-NIGHT.

N.B.—The Winning Coupon must be present in the Circus.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 22ND.

MONSTER PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box of 6 chairs, Rs. 20; Single Seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3; Second chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls (carpeted seat), Re. 1; Gallery (for Natives only), As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to the One and Two Rupee Seats.

Box Plan at the Circus where Box and Dress Circle Seats may be reserved from 10 a. m. till 1 o'clock and from 4 to 6 p.m. daily.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
COL. BOB-LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON Agent.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TONIGHT!!
ENTIRE GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

When for the first time the Grand Fairy Tale entitled

TALISMAN

will be shown.

This Film represents the most wonderful and Fantastic coloured subject ever shown in India.

The Largest film ever exhibited in Bombay.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
REVELIN ST., FORT.

A DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
SIR GEORGE WARRENDER,
ON
THURSDAY, 27th instant,
AND
FRIDAY, 28th instant,
when there will be presented at 9-15 P.M.

THE NINTH WALTZ,
An Interlude,
followed at 10-15 P.M. by
THE JACOBITE,

A Romantic comedy in Two Acts, in which the following ladies and gentlemen will appear:—

Mesdames CURTIS, NEILL, RUMBOLL,
Messrs. COOPER, JUKES, and WAYMAN.
ORCHESTRA—The Band of the Royal Scots.
Plan of Seats with SOUNDY & CO.
PRICES OF RESERVED SEATS:—
Stalls ..... Rs. 5 & 4
Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3, 4 & 3
Pit Stalls ..... Rs. 3

BILLIARDS
GREAT BILLIARD MATCH
PYKE'S BILLIARD ROOMS.
FEBRUARY, 19, 20, 21, and 22.
MELBOURNE INMAN
vs.
MIKE ELIAS,
CHAMPION OF INDIA.
4,000 up. Elias rec 1,600.
PLAY COMMENCES 9-30.
Admissions:—Rs. 5 Reserved; Rs. 3 unreserved. Season Tickets which Watch Rs. 15.

SKATING RINK.

SATURDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY,
USUAL SESSIONS.

SPORTS FOR PRIZES.
AT 10-30.
FISH POND
for Ladies and Gentlemen.
STEEPLE CHASE
for Gentlemen,
CALCULATING RACE,
Ladies and Gentlemen.
SPANISH BULL FIGHT,
ONE MILE HANDICAP
for Gold Medal.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE OPEN to members only, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on March 3rd, at 9-30 P.M., under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY. Subscription and application for membership (each member may bring two lady guests) should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Prof. O. V. MULLER, M. A., Elphinstone College, Bombay. Last day for receiving Pictures is noon Feb. 28, at the Town Hall.

EVERY INVESTOR
SHOULD READ
THE INDIAN INVESTORS' REFEREE.
A journal mainly written for Investors.

LATEST ADVICES REGARDING
PREMIUM BONDS
BY EVERY MAIL.

Single Copy ... ... As. 4
Annual Subscription ... ...Rs. 10
Published Every Saturday.
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY
WRITE FOR SAMPLE COPY TO-DAY

ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form:—THE PINES. 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD.
Junior Form:—THE ROOKERY.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE PLAYING FIELD.
Separate Playground for the little boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparations for the Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations
BOARDERS RECEIVED.
A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.
FEES MODERATE AND INCLUSIVE.
Special Form for Little Boys (4—7) under a Lady.

The entire College is under the personal supervision of the Principal.

For Prospectus and full particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BEST EVAPORTED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, APRICOTS and PEACHES at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. V. P. P. Postage extra. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajana Kutch District

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CYCLES.—A large consignment of 1908 MODEL BRITISH BUILT GENTS' CYCLES have arrived, and must be SOLD OFF CHEAP, at Rs. 90 and upwards. Apply to THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA, 35, Medows Street.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Women's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Re 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special," Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,00. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Arthur Lane and Nelson Street to 4 & 5 are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising both time and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Contituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CAR, 30 H. P., Beeston Humber, 1908 Pattern. This Car was joint winner of the Union Challenge Shield in the recent Bombay Trials. Only six months used; in splendid Condition. Cost new, 10,000; price Rs. 6,500. Apply to A. T. STEWART, Talmaval Hotel.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street Glasgow. The rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co. Bombay

FOR SALE.—The 1908 issue of McCluskie's "INDIAN DIRECTORY & GUIDE," Rs. 10. Write V. BRIBCOE, 11, Tamarind Lane.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarrantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watta, and your Guarantee Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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"AUXETO" GRAMOPHONE CONCERT.

In response to invitations issued by the local Agents, Messrs Rose and Co., Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., and the Army and Navy Stores, a very large number of the European and Parsi community of Bombay assembled in the Town Hall last Saturday evening, at the Concert organised by Mr. S. H. Sheard, representing the London Head-Quarters of the Gramophone and Typewriter Co., Ld. There can be no question as to the excellence of this marvellous machine, which has been recently invented by the Hon. Charles Parsons, of Turbine fame, and its decided superiority over all other machines of the kind was unquestionably proved to the satisfaction of all who had the pleasure of listening to it. Much interest was added to the entertainment by the photos of the performing artistes, being projected on a screen, when their records were also reproduced, as well as by some slides which illustrated the methods adopted in the making of records. Mr. Sheard also favoured the audience with a lucid explanation of the mechanism of the "Auxeto" Gramophone. The items of the programme, which were admirably selected, included a song by Mr. John Harrison, a Violin Solo by Mischa Elman, a Banjo Solo by Mr. Olly Oakley, a Picolo Solo by Mr. Eli Hudson, "The Whistler and his Dog" by the Band of H. M's. Coldstream Guards and a descriptive piece entitled "The Departure of a Troopship" by the Gramophone Band. Madame Melba was heard to much advantage in her faultless rendering of Bishop's song "Lo, here the gentle lark," as also Madame Patti in the old favorite "Home, Sweet Home." The unaccompanied Quartette "Sweet and Low," by four renowned artistes was simply perfect, all the parts being distinctly audible throughout the large Hall. The gem of the programme was certainly the duet by Cav. Caruso and Sig. Scotti-Verdi, "Solenne inquest'ora (La Florza del Destino") which was so much appreciated by the audience that it had to be repeated.

The great difference between the productions of the ordinary Gramophone and those of the improved "Auxeto" were also shown by Mr. Sheard, and it did seem a great pity that the fine solo on that king of instruments, the violin, was not entrusted to the "Auxeto" Gramophone.

Mr. Sheard also informed the audience that the Gramophone and Typewriter Co. were preparing complete records of all the Grand Operas and Oratorios, as rendered by world renowned artistes, which could thus be enjoyed by many whose lot is cast in some remote parts of the globe by procuring an "Auxeto" Gramophone. He also explained that the instrument exhibited at the recital was not of any special make, nor were the records produced in any wise different from those now procurable from the local agents of his Company, who are also prepared to furnish particulars and catalogues, and to demonstrate this up-to-date Gramophone and its records.

It must be admitted that with the "Auxeto" there is absolutely no tinny, nasal sound, so noticeable in almost all the talking machines heard hitherto in this city; and probably prudent possessors of these objectionable machines will now discard them in favour of the "Auxeto," which experts have succeeded in improving to such a standard of perfection that its production of records can be listened to with much pleasure and real enjoyment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY, 23RD FEB. 1908.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—383, 405 and 178.
3-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns—281, 223 and 431.
Collections for—Cathedral Chair Fund

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Monday S. Matthias

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a.m.—Choral—Celebration of the Holy Communion,
Hymns—220, 535 and 190
3-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—220, 533, 360, 438 and 446.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral
6-30 p. m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Longmore
Alms for Choir and Organ

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins and Litany
8-45 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
3-15 p.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH
Prince's Dock.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sundays.
11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
3 p.m.—Children's Service
6-30 p.m—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
Offertories for British and Foreign Bible Society.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m—Evening Service.
Psalm—23
Hymns—372 234, and 371.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Waudby Road.

8-30 a m—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m.—Evening service—Rev Alex S Crichton.
Hymns—393, 237 and 228.
Psalm—147

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith, B A
3 p.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Divine Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith, B, A.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Divine Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell
3 p.m—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Divine Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a m and 6-30 p m—Sunday Services—Preachor, Mr H Watson

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Service
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service

CHURCH OF ST STEPHEN THE MARTYR,
Bandra Hill.

11 a.m —Shortened Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion—Rev C B G Collier will officiate.
Hymns—163, 380, 197 and 324.

THE 20th Ordinary General Meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce takes place at Cawnpore on the 28th instant when the report of the out-going Committe will be presented and the election of the new committee be confirmed.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 21.

The area of high temperature with its accompanying area of low pressure had itself this morning over the north-west of Eastern Bengal and Assam, but the departure from normal in each case has decreased since yesterday.

The southerly winds at the head of the Bay caused slight rain in Assam yesterday but owing to increased pressure the winds have now returned to normal in a northerly direction.

The chief feature of the weather to-day is the extreme dryness of the air on the whole of the Indian area with the exception of Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

In Burma, Port Blair records 1-2 inch of rain. The skies are clear in the greater part of the province, humidity is normal and the temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal. In the north-east of India and Orissa, Sibsagar had 1-4 inch of rain. The skies are clear except for light cloud in Assam and the Coast Districts. The air is drier than usual in the Province of Bengal. Humidity is normal or slightly in excess in Eastern Bengal and Assam while the temperature has risen in the north-west of Eastern Bengal and Assam and has fallen elsewhere, but is still on the whole in excess.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Province the skies are almost free from cloud the air is much drier than usual and the temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the west Central India and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces and nearly normal in the rest of the Division.

In the north-west of India, light cloud appeared in parts of Gujarat and Rajputana, but elsewhere the skies are clear, humidity is below the average and the temperature has fallen on the hills, in the submontane districts and is nearly normal there, while it is in defect at a few stations in Gujarat and Rajputana.

In the Peninsula, the skies are lightly clouded in the south of India and north of the Madras Coast but clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual except in the Coast Districts in the South of India while the temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are still possible in Assam.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time on the 21st February 1908 was 29·890 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by .01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by .01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21st FEBRUARY, 1908

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 21st February 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is in excess or defect of normal. Winds are south-easterly at Multan while calms and westerly or north-westerly breezes prevail generally elsewhere. The variations of both maximum and minimum were generally small.

United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear and the quantity of moisture in the air is much less than usual. The direction of air movement is westerly or south-westerly generally. Maximum temperature had been nearly equal to normal at Agra and 2° to 3° warmer at the other stations. During night weather was 4° cooler than usual at Agra and Mainpuri and 3° warmer at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are cloudless and humidity has been in slight excess of normal at Karachi and generally in defect in Rajputana Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. Naximum temperature had been approximately normal while the minimum temperature was 3° to 7° cooler both in Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly or moderately clouded and the air has become drier than usual in all these districts. Winds are northerly or north westerly at Dwarka, Bhavnagar Pare, Surat and Neemuch. While calm and north-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Day temperature varied but slightly from normal while during night it was from 7° to 12° cooler at Bhuj, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Indore and Neemuch.

Central Provinces.—The sky is lightly clouded at Hoshangabad while it is free from cloud elsewhere. The air is considerably drier than usual. Winds are northerly at Raipur and Nagpur while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Day temperature had been from 1° to 6° hotter than usual while on the contrary the night temperature was 1° to 3° cooler throughout the district.

Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded while humidity has been in slight excess of normal at Mormugao and Karwar and in large defect at Bombay and Ratnagiri. The direction of air movement is south-easterly at Ratnagiri and Mormugao and north-easterly at Bombay. Karwar recorded calm. Weather during the day time has been 1° to 6° hotter than usual while during night it was 2° to 3° colder.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are almost free from cloud and humidity is below normal. Calms and north-easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. During night weather had been 5° to 6° cooler than usual at Malegaon and Belgaum but with this exception both the day and night temperatures differed but slightly from normal.

General Remarks.—Moderate to fresh westerly or north-westerly winds continue on and off the Konkan Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	4	1	12
C Market, Ghobt Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi		2	15
E Mazgaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tarkde, Ryculi and 1st Nagpada	6	5	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	2	4	19
Total	15	14	116
Total plague deaths to date	141,831		
Same date last year	30	23	124

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths
5	5

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

FEBRUARY, 1st 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	35	37	9
B	139	135	26
C	60	183	27
D	45	68	2
E	103	174	27
F & G	44	1	0
Total to date.	626	616	101
Total rats killed			4,642

Hackenschmidt's Great Rival.

Stamina and Muscle—

The formidable young wrestling champion who has issued a challenge to Hackenschmidt, is authoritatively stated to be the most dangerous rival who has ever come forward to dispute the supremacy of the redoubtable Russian. Constant le Marin is the very personification of health, strength, and energy, and his magnificent frame is splendid evidence of the careful and methodical way he fosters his wonderful muscular development, which, he says, he can only keep perfectly vigorous and well braced by the aid of Phosferine. As 'The Remedy of Kings' Phosferine is universally familiar, but it is now equally 'The Remedy of Champions,' for Le Marin's striking admission of the remarkable energising properties of Phosferine is supported by similar tributes from nearly every well known Athletic Champion. The unstinted praise of men so renowned for their glorious strength and endurance as Apollo, the Ideal Athlete, Gunner Moir, Champion Heavy-weight Boxer of England, Tom Burrows, The World's Champion Club Swinger, &c., is a positive assurance that Phosferine will be immensely beneficial to everyone who seeks its aid. Constant le Marin says 'Phosferine gives Stamina and Muscular Energy both before and after a contest,' and as both he and other famous athletes must always be *sure* of things, and omit nothing that helps in the struggle to become paramount, the complete confidence they express in the recuperative and sustaining properties of Phosferine, should convince even the most desponding weaklings that bad health and nervous exhaustion can certainly be permanently cured by a course of the famous tonic.

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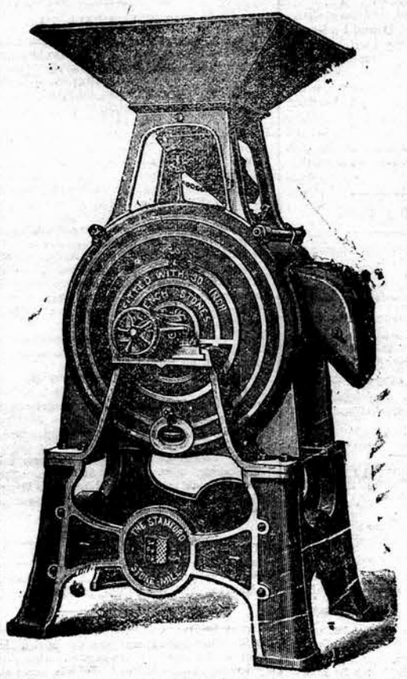

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Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

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Invested in Government Securities only.
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Lower than those of other Companies.
COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewai Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ....$ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, or vice the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Taiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
1, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yn 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking	San Francisco
Changchun	Lyons	Port Arthur	Shanghai
Dairen	Mukden	Shanghai	Shimonoseki
Dalny (Dairen)	Newchwang	Tientsin	Tokio
Hankow	New York	Tokio	
Honolulu	Osaka		
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
London			

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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BOMBAY OFFICE— *Manager.*
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All Wine Merchants,

SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,

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NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
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and enabled the Directors to announce
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O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Address: 89, Apollo Street.
Manager

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 7/16	1/16	
2½ do. Rentes	97	un chgd	
2½ do. Sterling Loan	102	un chgd	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63 3/4	un chgd	
Bar Silver in London	25 15/16		un chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 15/16	1/16	
Do. in New York	66 1/4	un chgd	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20 1/2		un chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·43 3/4		1/4
Do. do. do. New York	4 86 5/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p. c.	since	23 Jan.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 1/2		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 1/4		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8		1/4
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8		1/4
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3 5/8		un chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 3/4		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 3/4d. unchgd.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 1.50,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d

Mails:—
The Bombay Mails of 8th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.
Closing tone of Silver—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£33,700,000	Inc. £ 700,000
Public Deposits	£15,300,000	„ £1,600,000
Other Deposits	£4,000,000	„ £ 200,000
Government Securities	£4,130,000	unchgd
Other Securities	£29,630,000	Inc. £ 900,000
Notes and Gold	£29,600,000	„ £1,000,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Easier with fair demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Dull
Total Sales	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 „
Imports	24,000 „
Mid-Americans	6·10 — 06
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	8 3/4 — 7/8

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·72	5·74	5·69	5·66	5·34
unchgd	unchgd	—07	—07	—07
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	
5·61	5·55	5·46	5·38	
—07	—04	—04	—04	

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 22,000 bales
Do. do. last year... 38,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 8,000 „
Do. to Continent ... 9,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·20 unchanged

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·55+02 | Do. do. May 10·70+02 } Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later as the southern spinners said to be bidding more freely.

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—11 9/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 10·49 unchanged
Do. do. May 10·82+01
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Khandeish ... ... d. 4 33/64
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d. 4 33/64

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F. 36—June-July
London—Nominal—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujarat, per 415lbs, 85 per cent. ex-ship 57 1/2
Ap.-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed:—
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 2 9 —Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
13 Boxes Gold	7,92,640	London	Caledonia	National Bank
2 Bundles Rs	3,100	Muscat	Waroonga	Mac Mackenzie and Co
1 do do	2,000	Bahrein	do	do do
1 do do	2,000	do	do	E Fazel
1 Tin Silver	135	Dwarka	Lhasa	R Narranjee
2 Boxes Gold	1,53,600	London	Caledonia	Yokohama Bank
1 Bundle Dollars	123	Abbas	Madura	S Tritamdas
1 Box Gold	78,800	London	Caledonia	Comptoir Nat de Paris

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [21st FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
Borrowers for two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
The Market opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15-16d on demand, the Credit rate being general at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight. No Bills were offered and some Banks indicated that they might take ready bills at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight and some small lots were placed on these terms. There is only a small enquiry for Bank T. T. otherwise rates would be weaker, but so far the amounts asked for at 1s. 3 29-32d. are only trifling and therefore the rate stands. Far Eastern quotations are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 15/16d.
Tradita—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 5/32d. to 1/8
Do. 6 months sight	...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France		169 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		138 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	141
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150 3/4
Shanghai—3 days' sight	...	188

Government Paper.
The market opened to-day unchanged at 96 1/16 ready and 96 3/16 for delivery at the Settlement. There has not been much doing but at one time the settlement rate went to 96 1 at which a small business was done. Subsequently the rate declined to 96 3/16 at which there are small buyers at the close. Calcutta market is advised as 96 1/8 ready and 96 3 8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 96-1
1st Settlement	...	„ 96-3

Bullion:—
On Thursday Bar silver in London closed unchanged at 25 15-16 for ready while the forward rate is 1-16 up at 26 1-16. The New York rate closed unchanged at 66¼. Locally the market has been unsettled and weak. It is reported that a very much larger amount of silver has arrived by the mail to-day than was expected, some £550,000 in all, and the market has fallen away about as much as one per cent. Ready bars opened at 67 5-8 ex-duty and close at 67 1-8 ex-duty sellers. Forward rates have fallen to an even greater extent and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	24	10	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	9	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	4	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	67	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	66	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	66	1	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	3,54,000	.....
Other Deposits	2,21,000	.....
Sundries	5,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	33,000
Other Authorized Securities	1,69,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	1,74,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	12,21,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	4,58,000
Bullion	.....	78,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	2,000
Sundries	.....	23,000
Cash	.....	1,41,000

Council Bills:—
At the weekly Bidding on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs the whole amount was allotted in Bills at 1 3 29-32. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 40 lakhs. For next week the amount advertised is again 40 lakhs.

The mail of the 7th February brings £390,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

		Rs.
Calcutta	...	5,00,000
Bombay	...	1,10,000
Madras	...	nil.
Total...		Rs. 6,10,000

The mail of the 14th February brings £50,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 silver and £5,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills:—

		Rs.
Calcutta	...	22,50,000
Bombay	...	14,50,000
Madras	...	3,00,000
Total...		Rs. 40,00,000

The mail of the 21st February brings £100,000 silver and £ 00,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

		Rs.
Calcutta	...	26,60,000
Bombay	...	1,60,000
Madras	...	13,20,000
Total...		Rs. 41,40,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907 time	Total same last year.
Khandeish	8,951	141,291	192,275
Central India	3,988	27,912	36,504
Barsee and Nugger	7,433	61,093	96,694
Berars	14,164	253,494	293,786
Central Provinces	11,264	178,815	183,694
Total Comras	46,050	663,425	801,933
Dhollera	4,284	43,702	73,313
Broach	7,033	0,797	24,206
Compta and Dharwar	1,466	27,431	14,796
Westerns	213	2,261	6,316
Bengals, N.-W. P.	8,126	272,389	353,083
Bengals, Rajputana	1,974	14,593	23,036
Sind	nil.	483	930
Persian	4,049	17,986	11,011
American	178	2,252	550
Egyptian	nil.	155	573
Other Sorts			
Total...	75,917	1,089,579	1,325,837

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07	Bales 1905-06	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	75,917	100,115	—24,198
Receipts from 1st Oct to 20th February 1908.	1,039,579	1,325,837	—286,258
Shipments for the week—Europe	16,536	32,403	—15,817
China	24,293	15,808	+ 8,485
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total	40,879	48,211	—7,332
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 20 Feb. 08 Europe	248,693	431,024	—182,326
China	10,055	11,244	—1,189
Japan	193,005	241,276	—48,271
Coast Ports	15,488	22,659	—7,211
Total	467,197	706,203	—239,006
Afloat in Harbour—Europe	13,143	10,025	+3,118
China			
Japan	623	15,072	—14,449
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1907—4,678 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 21st Dec, 1907—5,037 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	378,000 bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 20th February 08.	1,089,579 „
	1,467,579 „
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 20th February 1908	467,197 „
	1,000,382 „
Afloat	13,783 „
	986,616 „
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	445,000 „
Stock in allhands	541,616 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report:—
With fluctuating markets again ruling at Home the tendency has been downwards during the week, and up to yesterday the American Markets showed a drop of 13 to 21 points in futures in New Orleans, 29 to 33 points in New York. There is apparently no strength in the market and though bulls manage to raise prices a few points now and then, they are quite ready to clear out and realize any profit on the first opportunity. The time is also approaching when rumours regarding the new Crop acreage, &c., will be bandied round, and these will no doubt keep the market on the see-saw for some time. This morning there is little or no change in the American markets, but Liverpool is weaker for distant futures.
The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·26	6·10	—16
Futures, Feb.-Mar.	5·89	5·73	—08
Do. Ap.-May	5·79	5·66	—13
NEW YORK—			
Spot	11·35	11·20	—15
Futures, March	10·83	11·55	—31
Do. May	11·97	10·70	—27
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	11 3/4	11 9/16	—3/16
Futures, March	11·12	10·99	—13
Do. May	11·02	10·82	—20

As was the case last week, the chief interest has centred around Broach cotton, but in the instance prices have broken down, and to-day's rates for Broach are Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 below last Friday's quotations. The reason for the break is, that ready cotton tendered against good M.-G. Broach has passed, and there are sellers of such cotton at Rs. 265. Broach speculators are consequently a little nervous as to the effect this will have on good Broach "Suttas." We anticipate fluctuation in this description independent of the ordinary course of the market.
In other descriptions there has been little doing for forward delivery, and prices are Rs. 3 to Rs 3 1-2 easier. Khandeish has kept fairly steady owing to small stocks, limited receipts, and some enquiry for ready.
The market has ruled dull with a small enquiry for ready cotton, chiefly for Japan, Mills have been picking up cheap lots but the turn-over has been meagre. Receipts for the week show a falling off of 25 per cent. as compared with the same period last year.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	275	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	266	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kumpti	226	
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	218	
Fine M. G. Khanggaum Akola	216	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	216	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	204	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	169	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	204	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	193/4	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	183	
Good Westerns ...	238	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	252	

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening Tone... ... ...Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 5,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·66	5·68	5·69	5·69	5·67
—03	—06	+03	+03	+03
J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.		O. N.
5·65	5·58	5·49		5·41
+04	+03	+03		+03

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week:—

Wheat	50,173 cwts.
Linseed	2,473 „
Rapeseed	1,033 „
Gingellyseed	43,041 „
Poppyseed	163 „
Groundnuts	7,800 „
Castorseed	30,082 „
Rice	76,897 „
Myrabollams	61,758 „
Cottonseed	114,568 „
Mowraseed	1,977 „
Gram	8,377 „
Joowar	8,717 „
Maize	203 „

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED:—There has not been much change either way during the week but the tendency of the market has been easier, and holders of stocks were readily meeting any demand. The enquiry was, however, small. We quote:—

Ready	... ...	Rs. 8	2 0 B. T.
April-May	... ...	„ 8	9 6 R. T.

RAPESEED:—In consequence of favourable weather reports dealers were ready to sell freely. They were, however, unable to operate to any appreciable extent owing to the demand being limited. Prices are still too high, and buyers hesitate to pay same. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore, Ready		Rs. 9	10 0 B. T.
„ „ April-May		„ 9	9 6 R T.
Yellow Guzerat		„ 10	1 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—There is absolutely no demand, and dealers are showing anxiety to clear their stocks. Prices have given way and we quote as under:—

Bold White	85 per cent.	Rs. 56	8 0
Muggy	... ...	„ 54	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	...	„ 58	0 0

POPPYSEED:—The market has ruled quiet with less enquiry by shippers. We quote:—

Ready	... ...	...Rs. 10	14 0 B. T.
April-May	... ...	...Rs. 11	2 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—The market has been quiet but steady throughout the week at the following quotations:—

Ready	... ...	... Rs. 33	0 0
Apl.-May	... ...	... Rs. 34	0 0

COTTONSEED:—The market has ruled firm with few sellers and we quote: Rs. 25-8-0.
MOWRASSED:—The market has been quiet at Rs. 5-5-0 to Rs. 5-6-0 for ready.
GROUNDNUTS:—Prices are steadier with a better enquiry and we quote: Rs. 45-0-0.
WHEAT:—White Karachi is now offering freely at Rs. 5-11-0 ready and Rs. 5-10-0 for New Crop, May-June. Speculators in the bazaar are offering White Delhi, April-May, at Rs. 5-15-0 R. T. We anticipate lower prices before the Mills commence to buy.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet with a moderate business passing.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market still continues dull, but it is anticipated that some improvement will take place shortly.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is dull and bazaar prices show a downward tendency.
TURKEY RED PRINTS.—In these goods also the market is dull, and the out-look is far from encouraging.
DHOOTIES.—The demand is very small and prices generally show no change.

METALS.

COPPER.—The Home market has taken a downward course again and the sterling rate is about £74. Even with the fall there has been little or no business done, and Rupee rates have only suffered a small decline.
YELLOW METAL.—In this metal also there is some decline in the Home market but here Rupee prices are well maintained.

COALS.

The market still keeps strong for both English and Bengal descriptions without sellers. In Bengal retail sales are being made at our quotations which are as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	22	0	0	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	20	0	0	„
Yorkshire	19	0	0	„
Scotch	18	0	0	„
Dasherghur	16	8	0	„
Seebpore	16	0	0	„
Jardine	15	8	0	„
Lawries Deshergbur	15	12	0	„
Laljee's Desherghur	15	4	0	„
Shaw's Anthracite	15	0	0	„
Shaw's Standard	14	8	0	„

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows:—

Burmah Oil loose, Bulk	...	Rs. 2 14 0 per unit
„ in new tins	...	„ Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.
Russian Bulk, R Sun	...	... Rs. 3 6 0 per unit
„ new tins	...	... Rs. 4 0 0 per pair.
Roumanian Bulk	...	... Rs. 3 4 0 per unit
„ new tins	...	... Rs. 3 14 0 per pair.
Anchor, Oleea	...	... Rs. 4 8 0 per case.

SAFES,
RECOMMENDED BY
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT
have stood the horrid tests of recent
CHUKLA & SITARAM BUILDING TERRIFIC FIRES.
That's all. No bogus test necessary.
Being 40 per cent. CHEAPER, our SAFES are largely used by Various Governments, Native States, Railways, Municipalities, Public Works Depts., Banks, Factories, &c.
CATALOGUE & PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION.
HARICHAND MANCHHARAM & SON,
138, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.
A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant
BINOCULARS AND OPERAGLASSES
also English-made
MOTOR GOGGLES.
Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE

EPILEPSY AND FITS
Trench's Remedy an undoubted cure.
OVER 1000
TESTIMONIALS IN ONE YEAR.
Pamphlet containing valuable information to sufferers sent Post Free
ON APPLICATION
TOTHILL SHARP & Co., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS,
TRENCH'S REMEDIES LD.

SHARES.

The Market is quiet and business limited. During the week Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,362 1/2, Bank of India's are quiet at 61 C. D. and Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs 52 1-2 to Rs 53 C. D. Press shares are quiet. Indian Cotton are at Rs. 127 1-2, New Berar at Rs. 470, Mofussils at Rs. 580. In Mill Companies, Central Indias have declined to Rs. 1,900, Currimbhais to Rs. 1,025, Crescents to Rs. 100, Centuries are unchanged at Rs. 1,920. Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 1,035, David's to Rs. 395, Empress are weak at Rs. 400, Hindustan Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 580, Jamsheds are weak at Rs. 187 1-2, Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 735, Luxmi Cotton have improved to Rs. 1,510, Manekji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 3,310, Morarjis have advanced to Rs. 2,950, Sholapurs to Rs. 4,350, Standard's are quiet at Rs. 1,175, Swadeshis have come down to Rs. 1,422 1-2, Western Indias are unchanged at Rs. 530. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 300, Badham Piles at Rs. 127, Bombay Burmahs are steady at Rs. 10,000 C. D and quarter shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 2,450 X. D, Port Canning's are steady at Rs. 430, Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 610. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 255 X. D. and Preference shares at Rs. 257 1-2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., ordinary shares have been put through at Rs. 149 and Preference shares at Rs. 152 C. D. A lot of Bamankua Manganese Co. shares has been reported to have changed hands at par. Shivrajpurs are weak at Rs. 40. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Ry. shares have changed hands at Rs. 430, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 565. Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 115. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, Feb 22
72 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 29th Instant.
Monday the 24th "K" Coy Scottish High School Parade on company parade ground at 5-30 p m.
Tuesday the 25th—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-45 p m
II—Ambulance Class in the Telegraph Office, Fort, at 4 45 p m
III—Bugle Practice in rear of Skating Rink at 8-30 p m
Wednesday the 26th—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m.
Thursday the 27th "I" K and "M" Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.
73 Musketry—Sunday the 23rd instant
The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a m
A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, Feb. 21.
405 COURTS PARADE.
It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will be held at Malaluxmi from Saturday the 22nd instant to 1st March. The Corps will parade and March into Camp as follows:—
No 1 Company at Church Gate Station at 4-30 p. m. Train leaves for Grant Road at 4-45 p m.
No 2 Company Fall in at Grant Road Station at 5 p m.
The Corps will then proceed to Malaluxmi Fort by Route March.
Dress—Drill order (i e) Rifle, belt, pouches and bayonet Khaki and Helmets.
Members are requested to send their bedding and kit to either Head Quarters on Saturday the 22nd instant by 1 p m. Bedcots will be provided in Camp.
406 ISSUE OF ARMS.
The Head Quarters at Nesbit Road will be open for Issue of Arms on Saturday the 22nd instant from 10 a m to 1 p m
407 PRACTICE
Practice will be carried out by No 1 and 2 companies from the 6 "B L C" Gun Drill commencing at 10-30 a m on Sunday the 23rd instant all members of the corps, including Reservists should be present
E E CO CAMP
The E E Coy will parade at Apollo Bunder at 4 45 p m on Saturday and proceed into Camp at Butcher Island
The E E Coy will parade at Apollo Bunder E E Co at 6 p m on Monday the 24th instant and proceed Inspections to Middle Ground for inspection by the G O C Bombay Brigade
R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

OF INTEREST.

In every newspapar in the country you will read statements made by people living in out-of-the-way places who are supposed to have been cured, or derived great benefit from some wonderful remedy or "cure-all."
But here in Bombay we only publish statements made by well-known doctors and citizens or, in other words, the testimony of your friends, neighbours and fellow-townsmen.
Dr. H. A. Nakhooda, L.M. & S., Tutor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, Dispensary Nagdevi St., says:—I find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills very reliable, my patients suffering from Kidney complaints soon recover by their use.
Good health is impossible if the kidneys are weak or diseased as they filter the liquid poisons out of the system that are the direct cause of irregular action of the heart, debility, dizziness, loss of memory and energy, backache and urinary trouble, and if neglected result in either diabetes or Bright's disease. The Pills are a specific for the kindneys and urinary organs only, and cure when all other remedies have failed.
Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.
If you mention this Paper, your order will be sent postage and packing free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—Jan. 20, at St. Philip's, Winchester, the wife of R. J. W. Arbuthnot, captain 3rd batt. Yorkshire Regt, of a son.
CRIMMIN—February 2, at Bushy Park Road, Dublin, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Crimmin, I. M. S., of a son.
DAWNAY—Feb. 2, at 109 Gloucester Place, W, Lady Susan Dawnay, of a son
HENRY—Feb. 2, at 29 Campden House Court, the wife of Sir Edward Henry, of a son
COOPER—Jan 27, at Cooper Hill, co Limerick, Mrs Cooper, of a daughter
HENLEY—Jan 30, at 18 Mansfield Street, W, the wife of Capt Hon A M Henley, 8th Lancers of a daughter
KINNAIRD—Jan 30, at 10 Lowndes Street, S W, the wife of the Hon Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird, of a daughter
O'DWYER—Feb 3, at 62 St Marks Rd d. W, the wife of Lieut-Col M O'Dwyer, Indian Medical Service, retired, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRESSON—TOTTENHAM—Jan 29, at St Stephen's Church, Cheltenham, Jardine Gresson to Evelyn Christina Charlotte, daughter of L R Tottenham, late Bengal Civil Service
MOSSE—PEMBERTON—Jan 30, at St Jude's Church, Southsea, Lieut Harry T Mosse, R N H M S Hecla, to Violet, daughter of the late Lieut Col S E Pemberton, R A
O'GRADY—MACPHERSON—Feb 3, at Christ Church, Rawul Pindi, Capt H de Courcy O'Grady, 59th Sind Rifles Frontier Force, son of the late Capt S de Courcy O'Grady, 64th Foot, to Annis Sybil, daughter of Col D Macpherson, Indian Army ret red
PATTLE—FRADD—Feb 1, at All Saints, Hollingbourne Kent, Thomas Frederic Cuthbert Pattle, son of the late Thos Philip Pattle, of Butterworth, South Africa, and grandson of the late General Thomas Pattle, C B, 16th Lancers and King's Dragoon Guards, to Zoe Ivy Richbelle, daughter of Martin Fradd
PLUMPTRE BAIRD—Feb 1, at St John's Westminster, Henry Fitzwalter Plumptre, of Goodnestone, Kent, to Emily Harriet Jemima, daughter of the late Capt T Baird, Dorsetshire Regt
REAY—HOWLETT—Feb 4, at the Cathedral, Westminster, Robert William, son of the late Lieut Robert Reay, 84th Regt to Kathleen, daughter of the late John Howlett, J P
SYNGE—MOLONY—Feb 1, at the Parish Church, Byfleet, Edward Millington Synge, A R E, to Agnes Freda Helen daughter of the late Frederick Beresford Molony, Madras Civil Service

DEATHS.

DRIVER—Jan. 28 at Fitzgeorge Avenue, West Kensington, Alfred Purshouse Driver, of Victoria Street, Westminster, aged 58
EVEN—Feb 1, at 26, Argyll Mansions, West Kensington, Doris Noel, daughter of Col G E Even, Indian Army, late 127th Princess of Wales's Own Belooch Light Inf
GORDON—Jan 31, at Ardmore, Guildford, Jane daughter of the late Sir John Gordon, fifth baronet, of Earlston
PAGET—Feb 3 at Cranmore Hall, Somerset, the Right Hon Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart, aged 75
PRESTON—Jan 30, at 6 Petersham Terrace, South Kensington, Robert Sterling Bertie Preston, barrister at law
TYLER—Jan 30 at Linden House Highgate Road N W Sir Henry Whatley Tyler aged 80

BOMBAY.

DEATH,

NANAVATY—February 21, at Doongar Wadi, Chowpati, Ba Ratanbai, wife of Dhunjishaw Peroonji Nanavaty and daughter of late Edulji Dossabhoy Gorimar, of Messrs, Volkart Bros (aged 26). Funeral at 8 a m. (B. T.)

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITTIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water, 2-1m., 2-24a. Low water, 8-11m., 8-5a.
Bombay Races, fifth day.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
B. V. A., Annual camp of exercise, Mahaluxmi Battery, February 22 to March 1.
Western India Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Mahaluxmi Racecourse, 8-30 a m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water, 2-31m. 3-0a. Low water, 8-42m. 8-89a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54·3m. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, February 24.—Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p m. Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Sanitary Association, annual general meeting, H. E. the Governor presiding, Corporation Hall, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water 3-5m., 4-6a. Low water, 9-22m., 9-27a.
Tuesday, February 25.—Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p m. Masonic Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Billiards: European Amateur Championship, Pyrke's Billiard Rooms, Apollo Bunder. Sun rises, 7h. 2m; Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water 3-48m, 5-17a.; Low water, 11-18m., 10-38a.
Wednesday, February 26.—Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual general meeting, 3-30 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p.m. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, distribution of awards, Town Hall, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 4-18m., 6-47a. Low water, 11-33m.
Thursday, February 27.—Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines. 4 to 11 p. m. Bombay Club, half-yearly general meeting, 6-30 p. m. Volkarts United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, first day, Empire Theatre, Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Children's Sanatorium at Versova, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 6-10m., 8-25a. Low water, 0-54m., 1-2a.
Friday, February 28.—Empire Theatre, Amateur Theatricals, 9-30. Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 7-48m., 9-33a. Low water, 2-30m., 2-21a.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD, GIRGAUM.—The Conversational Meeting announced for to-day has been postponed. The usual class of the S

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Claim upon the Estate of the First Aga Khan.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah who was a son of the first Aga Khan, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties new in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Peebee Saheb. Mr Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Peebee Shamsool Mooluk, Mr Branson and Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Peebee and Shahbazdi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lulkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced yesterday by the Hon'ble the Advocate General Mr. Scott continuing the cross-examination of the plaintiff.

In the month of October, you were at Love Lane in Bombay?—I do not remember the month.

Did you see Mr. Dinshaw in that month?—I don't recollect the month? but I have seen him several times.

Did you see Shamsuddin?—No.

Did he ask you to look into the Daftar?—No.

How would you reconcile it with the statement in your solicitor's letter that Shamsuddin saw you?—I did not see Shamsuddin.

Do you swear you did not see Shamsuddin?—Yes.

Did you personally give instructions to the solicitors for the letters they wrote?—Sometimes my son would give instructions and occasionally I go and give instructions.

Do you say that your son gave false instructions?—No. He might have been under a misapprehension.

Is the statement of your solicitors "We are receiving our instructions direct from our client" true or false?—I can't say whether my son gave it or I gave it.

Do you remember that Shamsuddin used to attend race meetings in Calcutta and Lucknow in the cold weather?—I have heard, but I don't remember what season and what time.

Did you tell Shamsuddin why he had not arranged to take cash from Aga Khan instead of two houses?—I did not tell him.

Have you got a servant called Muhamad?—I had. He was a Bangalore man.

Did you send him to call Shamsuddin to your house?—No. Was not Muhamad in Court here on Tuesday?—Yes. I saw him here.

You were very desirous of getting cash instead of property out of your claim in the estate?—Not at all.

Did you instruct Mr. Framjee to insist upon all the immovable property being sold?—No.

Is that statement in Mr. Framjee's bill false?—It is false.

Statement in the bill to that effect was read and plaintiff said that she did not give such instructions.

What is your objection to the release?—I was elder and my brother had no right to do it.

Have you any objection to his getting 3 houses and forty thousand rupees in addition to what Janghi Shah left?—Yes. The share ought to be more.

To the further questions put, the plaintiff said, after her father, she knew she was the heiress of the property. She had no conversation with Shamsuddin after she had heard about the release. She did not ask Shamsuddin to secure for her Koorchickshah's and Zainulabeddin family houses in Poona. She did not tell Mr. Framjee to ask Shamsuddin to secure Poona houses for her. Framjee orally explained the release to her. He had no document in his hand when he told her orally about the release. She could not say one way or other that there are in Janghi Shah's estate amounted to more than the Pirn Lane property and the twenty-five thousand rupees already received by her. Unless the property was valued by an Engineer she could not say definitely. Her attorneys had no lien or charge of her estate.

Mr. Padshah then cross-examined the plaintiff. During the course of this cross-examination she said that she did not remember the age of Akbar Shah when the first Aga Khan died. In Hassan Ali's life time, she did not know if Akbar Shah had no property. She knew he had property, which he acquired in the life-time of his father. Regarding the movable property he had at the time of Hasan Ali's death plaintiff said he must have had cash, but what amount she could not say. She did not know if Akbar Shah carried on any business or trade. Akbar Shah lived in a separate house and the mother lived in Aga Khan's house. At the time of the first Aga Khan's death the wife and the mother of Ali Shah were in Karachi. She had heard that at the time when Akbar Shah died, he had left immovable property, but she could not say whether it was large or small. She claimed the Poona property near the Bunds, because it was the property of Hassan Ali.

After this cross-examination plaintiff was re-examined by Mr. Bahadurji.

According to you who form the joint and undivided family?—Those nine persons. Here their names are stated.

What according to you was the interest of the members in the income from the Khojas?—Food, residence, allowance, marriage and funeral expenses.

Have the nine heirs any definite share in the offerings?—No definite shares.

In virtue of what right, they possess this interest referred to above?—Because we all of us belong to the family of Hassan Ali.

In para 14 of the plaint, you say that the residence, allowance, etc., were enjoyed by the members of the family, and in answer to interrogatory you say that it was not in virtue; which is correct?—The answer to the interrogatory is correct.

When do you say that right to allowance, etc., residence and food arise to a member of the family? When a member grows up and is married or even when he is not married and grown up.

Does that answer apply to both males and females?—Yes.

The Judge—What do you mean by being grown up?—I mean when they attain the age of majority.

In answer to Mr. Inverarity, you said the right arose from birth; what did you mean?—I did not understand the question.

Can you give me instances in which adults, not married, got allowances?—Yes. Mahomad Aga, son of Bibi Homa.

Any other instances?—Asadulla Khan.

Instances of females who are grown up and not married, but received allowances?—Bibi Kadiji.

Can you give instances of females, not grown up but married and received allowances?—Myself, Shah Bibi, Malek Taj Begum, Nawab Kannu.

Can you tell me how your allowance of Rs. 375 was fixed?—I can say that I heard that Akbar Shah, Jehangir Shah and Hassan Ali Shah and her husband sat together and fixed the allowance.

Was the allowance of Rs. 375 for your husband alone or you both?—For both of us.

If the husband or the wife dies, what becomes of the allowance, both were receiving?—It is continued to the party living.

What is Imama Juma?—One who leads the prayers.

What is meant by Imama Musjid?—Is the person who stands and says his prayers in the Musjid.

In which sense these two terms will be applicable to Aga Khan? He also leads the prayers and he is called Imam.

Are there Imams in Musjids in Bombay? I know there are two Imams in the Mogul Mosque. There are also two Imams in the Sunni Musjid, one is called Sheik Abdul Kassim and the other Sayid Aga.

Was Rosekhana performed at the house of the first Aga Khan?—Yes.

In the time the second Aga Khan?—Yes.

Is it performed in the house of the present Aga Khan?—Yes, it has been going on in his house for the 5 or 6 days.

What is done at this Rosekhana?—Males and females come there and recite the prayers. Ashna-Sharias also come there and Khojas also.

Who are the Ashna Sharias?—The Moguls and the Indian Muhamadans.

Who recites?—The Mullah who recites is called the Rosekhan. He belongs to the Ashna Sharia community.

Are there special occasions on which Rosekhana is performed? Every one at the Moharrum performs this ceremony for 10 days. During Ramazon for 10 nights it is performed.

Was that in the life time of the First Aga Khan that all members of the family were present at the Rosekhana?—Yes.

Was Aga Khan present amongst the members of the family?—Yes. It was the Aga Khan who led the Salam and the rest followed him.

That is the Salam addressed to the three Imams?—Yes.

Do you recollect when it was the first time you spoke to Mr. Framjee about your claim in the Hassan Ali Shah's estate?—Five or six months after I appointed them as my solicitors.

How did you put your case on this?—I asked him to file a suit against Aga Khan. I asked him why he did give my property to my brother without my permission.

Tell me all that you told Mr. Framjee about your share in the property?—I might have said to leave aside the property of Hassan Ali and to look into the property in the hands of my brother Shamsuddin.

Did you tell him to make a claim against the Aga? Yes.

Did he do it or not?—I was under the impression he was doing it. Now I have come to know that he has not done.

You said Mr. Framjee "threatened you." What did you mean by this?—He told me that Aga Khan has got plenty of money. He would engage the services of all the Barristers. You are a single woman. You have no barrister. You cannot afford to get one from outside. And your brother is also siding with him.

What is the ultimate result?—I said "never mind." I want to have justice and under British rule justice may be got to the oppressed from the oppressor.

Is that what you mean by saying that Mr. Framjee threatened you?—Yes.

After you told Mr. Framjee about your case, did he give his advice? During the time that you were instructing Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, did you instruct them by letters?—Yes.

In one letter you asked the firm to tell your brother to dispose of bungalows by public auction?—Yes. I remember that when the letter is shown to me.

After this, do you say that the entry in their bill of costs regarding the sale of bungalows by auction is a true entry?—Yes.

Did you through Muchil Shah send instructions to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw?—Yes.

Was there any property belonging to your father mentioned in the petition of Shamsuddin? When Jungi Shah died, what property had he?—He had the big house at Mount Road, Piru Lane property, the Hanuamkhana. These were his own property.

Had he interest in any other property?—The houses in which he lived in Bombay and in Poona.

Was he an heir of Hassan Ali Shah?

This question was objected to.

Any other property?—He also owned all the property belonged to his father. He was owner to the extent of his shares.

In reference to your father's interest, did you ever give instructions to Moochilshah?

This question was objected to.

What instructions did you give to Moochilshah?—I gave him instructions. It is a long time ago and I don't remember.

With reference to what claim of yours, did you give instruction to Moochilshah?—I tried and I cannot remember.

In reference to what claims were you instructing Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw after the citation had been served?—About my claim in the property of Hassan Ali.

Any thing else?—Also with regard to the property of my father which was with Shamsuddin.

You, your son, and your husband used to send instructions to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw?—Yes. Sometimes myself, sometimes my son and husband.

You remember any particular occasion when your husband carried your instructions?—Yes.

In respect of any of your claim?—Yes.

With regard to entry, dated 19th January, 1902. Did you give instructions to that effect to Mr. Framjee?—Now I remember that I did.

Are the statements in the entry correct?—Yes.

Then why did you tell that it was false?—I got confused when I see some one speaking loudly?—I was confused.

When you were asked about this entry you wanted to make an explanation.—I wanted about ten thousand rupees to go to Kerbela and I wanted my solicitors to wait for 2 or 3 months.

After the 24th February, it is in evidence that Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw ceased to be your solicitors?—Yes.

In reference to what matters did you give instructions to Messrs. Cragie Lynch and Owen.?—In respect of my share in Hassan Ali's property and with respect to my right in the property held by my brother.

What did you ask them to do? I asked them to file a suit against Aga Khan and to ask why he has given my rights to my brother.

Is that the only claim in reference to which you gave instructions? I gave them instructions to file the present suit.

How soon after, you instructed them to file this suit?—A long time must have elapsed, because my husband fell ill. About 4 or 5 months after.

You were asked about Menungi Begum and her sons. Are her sons married?—No.

Do you remember the marriage of Menungi Begum? Who paid for her marriage expenses? Shah Hassan Ali.

Khanum Shazedah—who paid for her marriage expenses?—Sultan Mahomed Shah.

With regard to the share of males and females you have said the proportion was 2 to 1:—At that time I thought of the Muhamadan law. In this family they share equally in the income derived from the Kojas.

At the time when you were married, there were four other marriages. We have got Shah Bibi and yourself. Who are the others?—They are Nawab Kannu, Bibi Zareth, and Shamsi Kannu.

How old was you brother, Shamsuddin, when your father died?—I do not recollect well. He was about 18 years old.

Was he then married?—No. He married after the death of my father.

You have said that the number of servants depend upon what each requires?—Yes.

Does the number of servants depend upon the dignity?

The question was objected to.

In the time of Hassan Ali Shah, who were the outsiders living in the premises and were fed by the family?—The servants of Shah Hassan Ali. They were disciples, Indians and Kalus, the disciples who came from Persia.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

ALTERATIONS in the system of governing traffic at Mahaluxmi are notified by the Police in another column.

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, an appeal was heard against an order passed by Mr. Justice Macleod on the previous day, appointing the plaintiff interim receiver in the suit of Abdul Habib Motan against Musa Ibrahim and another, traders in Hamburg, in which the plaintiff prayed for the winding-up of the firm's business by the Court. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. M. B. Chothia, appeared for the appellant Nurmahomed Tebha, who held a power-of-attorney from certain of the defendants, while Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Raghvaya Bhimji and Nagindas, appeared for the respondent and plaintiff, Abdul Habib Motan.

Plaintiff said that he and the two defendants had equal shares in the business, which was carried on both in Hamburg and in Bombay, in the name of Musa Ibrahim and Co. Tebha was the brother of the second defendant. Plaintiff arrived in Bombay on 22nd November 1907; and went to the firm's place at Musjid Bunder. He found unnecessary expenses going on; incompetent clerks employed; nepotism prevalent; loans advanced to relatives; heavy liabilities incurred; a horse and carriage kept; and when inspection of accounts was asked for he was threatened, and the inspection refused. The object of all this appeared to him to be to drive him into a dissolution of partnership; so that, the others could appropriate to themselves his share of the business. He prayed that the affairs of the partnership be wound up by the Court; he should be rewarded damages for the wrongful acts of the others; an injunction issued restraining the other side from dealing with the assets of the firm (estimated to be at over one-and-a-quarter lakhs of rupees); and to appoint a receiver.

Mr. Justice Macleod issued a rule, and appointed the plaintiff interim receiver on Thursday morning. In the afternoon, Mr. Lowndes appeared for Mr. Nurmahomed Tebha, and applied for a rescision of the order for the interim receiver, and the rule on the ground that the application had been made without notice to the other side; and by concealment of material allegations they had made against the plaintiff. Charges made by the plaintiff were denied.

Mr. Justice Macleod held, that Tebha held a power of attorney from Musa only; and not from the partnership as alleged. He confirmed the order about the receiver, but as Tebha intended to file an appeal at once, execution of the order was stayed on his undertaking not to deal or interfere with the partnership property in any way.

In the Appeal Court, yesterday, agreements were heard. Ultimately, by consent, Mr. R. D. Setlna, the Acting Official Assignee, was appointed Receiver, who is to continue the carrying on of the business, with such help from the parties, as was wanted.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PARSI PUNCHAYET IMPUGNED.

In the High Court, yesterday, the suit against Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and his co-trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds, filed by Sir D. M. Petit and others, was further proceeded with, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman. Among other things, the witness, Mr. Beheramgar Tehmurasp Anklesharia, was asked about the Emperor Akbar's alleged conversion to Zorastrianism; and the appointment by him, of his Prime Minister Abul Fazal, as custodian of the sacred fire, as recorded in Vol. V of Elliot's History of India and other places. Witness said, the tradition existed that Akbar was invested with Sudreh-Kusti: but Akbar could not have died a Parsi, as his body was buried. Akbar had also adopted certain Parsi feasts. In Niebuer's Voyages en on Arabic, there was a passage citing an instance of the conversion of an indigenous Parsi, at page 39.

Sheikh Abdul Rehman Sheikh Adam said he was a Sunni Mahomedan: but he was born a Parsi, his name being Ardeshir H. Thanawala. About 22 years ago he became a Mahomedan: than he was 26.

Rustomji Shapurji Rastomji, Proprietor and Editor, "Oriental Review" said, he became a Christian at 16: he was converted by Rev. J. Macdonald. Six or seven years later, he was invested by Dastur Darab P. Sanjana, and he became a Zoroastrian again. He studied Zoroastrianism under Mr. J. J. Modi: he was a married man.

Sorabji B. Munshi, clerk in the Bombay Presidency Association, produced from the records of the Parsi Law Association papers to prove that the words Parsi and Zoroastrian meant one who professed the Mazdiashn religion of Zarthoshi.

The hearing was adjourned.

QUARRELLING WITH A STONE.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of a reference in a case in which Jainibai woman was convicted by Mr. W. Greer, First Class Magistrate at Ahmednagar, of causing death by negligence and was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment.

Mr. F. J. Varley, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, in making the reference to the High Court, said that two women Jainibai and Devkibai were quarrelling about a pot lent to the latter. When the quarrel was acute, Devki lost patience and placed a large stone, weighing about two pounds, in front of accused Jainibai, saying "Quarrel with this." The accused picked up the stone, and threw it at Devki, but she avoided the stone and it struck the wall behind her, and glanced off struck Site, a child about four years old, who was sitting on the "ota," on the left side of her abdomen, by which she lost consciousness at once and died in about an hour. In Mr. Varley's opinion, the sentence of two months' simple imprisonment was too light. It had been held by the the Magistrate that the two women were quarrelling, and that accused picked up a stone and threw it at Devkibai with the intention of hurting or frightening her, with the knowledge that the child who was killed was sitting behind. The stone was a large one and capable of killing an adult person. All this was fully borne out by the evidence, as also the fact that the child died very shortly as a result of being struck by the stone. The Magistrate had held the act of the accused to amount to a rash and negligent act, though he framed an issue about provocation and decided it in the negative. However, at the conclusion of his judgment, he gave the existence of "great provocation" as a reason for inflicting a very light sentence. It seemed very questionable to Mr. Varley whether the Magistrate's finding as to the offence proved, was on the evidence sustainable, but Mr. Varlley had not thought fit to go into the question. Taking the circumstances as disclosed in the evidence, and held by the magistrates to be proved, the act of rashness or negligence by which the death of the child was caused, was of a very gross kind, and the infliction of such a light sentence was not warranted.

Their lordships directed the record and proceedings to be returned. They declined to interfere.

FOND OF HORSE-STEALING.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal preferred by Rama Appaji, who was convicted of theft by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, and admitted three previous convictions for horse-stealing, and was sentenced to transportation for seven years. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with theft of a mare. The complainant brought the mare to the Pandharpur market, and a bid for her purchase was made by one Mohidin, but refused. The following day the complainant reported that the mare had been stolen in the night. A little later, Mohidin saw the mare again at Tasgaon in the accused's possession, and gave information at once to the police. The accused admitted his possession and alleged that he bought the mare from Mohidin. He called no witnesses, and upon the evidence Mr. Roper concluded that accused stole the animal. Accused's own story as to what passed between Mohidin and himself was, Mr. Roper thought, inconsistent and unbelievable. The only alternative to accused's guilt, Mr. Roper said, would be that Mohidin himself stole the mare, but had that been so, it was highly improbable that he would have come to the Pandharpur market just after the mare's disappearance. As the mare was found in accused's possession shortly after the theft, it was to be presumed that he was the thief. On being charged under section 75 of the Penal Code, accused admitted three previous convictions for horse stealing. He was 60 years old, and his last conviction took place more than 13 years ago. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for seven years.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, reduced the sentence to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A moderate sized field put in an appearance a Santa Cruz yesterday morning. The reduction in the customary number of people was doubtless due to many hunters having been actively engaged in the recent Horse Show in Bombay, although more than one of the prize winners were to be seen at the coverside. The temperature in the early morning was delightfully cool, and with a heavy dew covering the ground, the conditions seemed to be all in favour of a good morning's sport. As soon as there was sufficient daylight a move was made across the flats to the coverts which adjoin the new brickfields in the direction of Chuckla. The large stone wall which has been built round a big field close by the brickfields seems to have been added to and made higher, and nobody yesterday morning was to be seen sampling the "lepping" abilities of the horses over this uncompromising looking obstacle. Indeed it is never necessary to do so when hounds are not running, but on some occasions this season a certain amount of "larking" over this wall has at times been witnessed. The Pack spoke to the scent of a jackal as soon as they entered the wood and away went the hounds over a fine line of ricefields towards Chuckla. On reaching the foot of the hill they turned somewhat to the right and swept straight over the hill close by Sahar. Some of the riders climbed the hill behind hounds, but others worked round on the right, and together we all joined in the chase on good terms with the Pack across the finely banked Bomanwadi Valley. Rushing straight over the Tulsi Main Water pipe we continue over more excellent ricefields to the left of Sahar Village, and diving down and up the big winding nullah named Bapnala, carry on the hunt over some pleasant firmly turfed grass lands in the direction of the Backwater. Things seemed to indicate that the jackal would cross the stream, but some little distance before reaching it hounds turn sharp to the right and lead us over a very long stretch of paddy bunds, and then across a huge melon field behind the Military Station of Vakola. Some market gardens in this neighbourhood cause a slight check in the proceedings but it was only a temporary delay, and the hunt is pushed forward past the big parish church of Kola Kalyan. It is now evident that the fugitive had set his mask for the big and deep creek which runs from Sion to Bandora. Scrambling over some sharp stones in and about the quarries which are situated close to the creek many of us viewed the jackal enter the creek with the leading hounds only a few yards behind him. Hounds in full cry swim the creek after him, and eventually kill him in a thickly grown plantation on the top of a huge hill on the far side. The great width and depth of the creek made things impossible for horses to follow them, but one of the whips accompanied by a small band of very eager sportsmen gallop down the road from Vakola to Kurla and work their way round by the turnpike road, crossing the creek by the bridge. The huntsman remained on the near side of the creek at the spot where hounds had crossed, and by repeated and continued blasts on his horn was successful after a considerable time in persuading the Pack to return to him, but not until they had performed their lawful duty. The whip who had galloped the long distance round by the bridge returned into the hunting district by a most perilous and dangerous long bund. At various places this has little bridges, under which the water flows, which are only made of one plank of wood, and the cat like manner in which his famous Arab horse "Akbar Khan" cleverly and safely crossed the apologies for bridges was indeed a delightful sight to see.

Time being in our favour we returned to the village of Sahar, and those people who had second horses awaiting them duly effected their change of mounts. A move was then made for the wood to the North of Sahar Village, and once again hounds speak to a scent. For a long time we have a delightful hunt round about the district, which is chiefly composed of ricefields. Many of the high banks took a good deal of getting over. We arrive again at the big Bapnala, and hounds ran for a considerable distance straight along the deep bed of this nullah, finally driving their fugitive into some market gardens on the far side of Kalina tank. A slight wait occurred whilst hounds were giving their quarry a real good drubbing in amongst the cabbages, but they were successful in pushing him out. Galloping round the outside of the cultivated land we have to negotiate some exceptionally large banks, and then gallop for all we are worth across the great dried up tank. A couple of months only ago it was full of water, but the agricultural system of irrigation now so much in vogue has used up all traces of it. The ditches in and around the tank caused some horses to take a good look at them, and some of their riders were to be seen assisting their horses over them with the gentle aid of their hunting crops. Leaving the tank, circumstances appear to indicate a repetition of a hunt some weeks ago when we galloped helter skelter through the officers quarters at the Vakola Barracks, but hounds ran right handed across the end of the Parade Ground, and seemed to be taking us straight back to Santa Cruz. The jackal, however, was probably headed by some native cultivators in the neighbouring fields, and also by a number of soldiers engaged in signalling practice. He was actually viewed by an officer in charge of these soldiers, and the huntsman guided the Pack in the direction the fugitive had been seen to go, but the sun had become very powerful, and the scent in consequence weak. The jackal had no doubt returned to some more gardens, but owing to the poorness of the scent it was deemed advisable not to carry on the hunt further, as probably a good deal of damage would have been caused to the gardens, and there is no object in doing this when the chance of a good gallop afterwards is remote. We accordingly returned to Santa Cruz, having had a pleasant morning's sport, though never at any time were we any long distance from home, each jackal having run in rather a twisting manner.

Hounds next meet on the 23rd instant at the Cross Roads, Melon Ground.

JACKAL.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will sail to-day:—

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 4 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowance. M S	Entered by
Sapphire	Scr	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, R E
Turquoise	7 17	F. J. Preston
Melody	7 17	Mr. J B K Macbeth
Isca	17 42	E Faulkner

Course No 20 = 12·5 miles—Time-limit—6-10 p m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3·45 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M S	Entered by
Erin	Scr	R W Fisher and J N Parker
Manikin	3 7	Officers, R A
Sayonara	3 7	A Erickson and A L Whitell
Trixie	Scr	Officers, Royal Scots
Powrie	4 10	F V Evans and D Fraser
Pixie	Scr	J E Aspinwall and E Y Watson

Course No. 20 = 12·5 miles.—Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M S	Entered by
Lapwing	4 10	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E
Mabel	5 12	Officers, R E
Corellie	9 22	
Jean	17 42	C N Moberly
Tomtit	Scr	Dr F M Gibson
Mog	5 12	Lieut A O Trench, R E
Curlew	9 22	C A Wordsworth
Wagtail	6 15	R Carruthers

Course No. 20 = 12·5 miles.—Time-limit—6 30 p.m.

SHIP'S BOAT (SERVICE RIG) RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m. to-day

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
36' Pinnace I	Scr	H M S Highflyer
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do
34' Cutter	14 35	do
30' Cutter I	24 0	do
30' Cutter II	23 0	do
30' Gig	25 0	do
32' Gally	14 35	S M Defences
36' Cutter	14 35	do
36' Pinnace I	Scr	H M S Hyacinth
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do
34' Cutter	14 35	do
32' Gally	14 35	do
30' Cutter I	25 0	do
30' Cutter II	25 0	do
30' Gig	25 0	do

Course No. 20 = 12·5 miles.—Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

The following will play vs Muslim C. C. at 2-30 p.m. to-day:—F P West, J E C Jukes, Sub-Lieut Wright, R N, Lieut Smythis, R N, G H Howlett, E E Christie, B G, Gillett, A Gordon, Commander, D F Vines, R I M, Lieut Kitson, R N, A Shoobridge.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Members are reminded that entries for the following events close on Monday evening, February 24th:—

Western India Challenge Cup,
Marryat Challenge Cup,
Mixed Double Handicap,
Singles and Doubles Handicap.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

A correspondent sends us the following list which find favour in his eyes for this afternoon:—

BYCULLA CUP—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Wandin 1
Beanero or Kipling 2
Ballark or Fitzgrafton 3
(Dirty Boy dangerous).

COLABA PLATE—1¼ mile.

Mother Goose 1
Botha 2
Lord Barrymore 3

MANSFIELD PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Manlook 1
Chivalry 2
Posco or Killua 3

TURF CLUB CUP—1 mile 5 Furlongs

Dilerjung 1
Eed or Swalior 2
Young Kohinoor 3

DESSERT PLATE—1 mile.

Dhafer 1
Recruit 2
Company 3

BEDOUIN PLATE—5 Furlongs.

Bay Middleton 1
Byramji's Stable Selected 2
Creditor 3

INNOVATION PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Recovery 1
Lady Grey II or Lady Avon 2
Wild Boy 3

Time and Order of Running.

1st Race—The Belown Plate, 3-15 p m
2nd Race—The Desert Plate, 3-45 p m
3rd Race—The Colaba Plate, 4-15 p m
4th Race—The Turf Club Cup 4 45 p m
5th Race—The Byculla Club Cup 5-15 p m
6th Race—The Mansfield Plate, 5-45 p m
7th Race—The Innovation Plate, 6-15

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba ... ... 2-45 p m
Church Gate ... ... 3-30 p m
Grant Road ... ... 2-56 p m
Arrives at Mahaluxmi ... ... 3-0 p m

OSCIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 21 February 1908.

U. P. CIVIL COURTS.

Proposed Jurisdictional Re-arrangement.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 21.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce submitted several recommendations to the Subordinate Judicial Science Reorganisation Committee regarding certain proposals in the Jurisdictional Re-arrangements of Civil Courts.

All criminal appeals from Fatehpur formerly lay to the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore while the sessions of that District were taken by the Judge of Banka. This arrangement has changed, and all crrminal work has been now transferred to Banda.

The Chamber of Commerce consider it would be more satisfactory and convenient if all appeals and sessions cases were transferred to Cawnpore as the headquarters of the Fatehpur District which is much more accessible to Cawnpore than Banda, inasmuch as there is no railway to Banda except via Cawnpore and Jhansi or via Allahabad.

Again the Sessions Judge at Banda holds his Sessions at Fatehpur once only every three months, and the transfer of that work to Cawnpore would, the Chamber points out, be undoubtedly a great advantage to under-trial prisoners. In non-bailable cases the Chamber is in agreement with the District Judge of Cawnpore as to the disability for Assistant District and Sessions Judge being appointed, but suggest at the same time that for a large station like Cawnpore, a Civilian, with three years' experience at least as a Judge should be selected who should take all Fatehpur criminal work, hear appeals from Munsiffs and also try original suits to relieve the Subordinate Judge.

Finally, it is considered that Munsiffs should be removed from Akbarpur which is off the line of rail.

Cases are said to have occurred in which litigants within the jurisdiction of that Munsiffs overvalued their suits in order to bring them under the jurisdiction of the court of the Subordinate Judge of Cawnpore. One Munsiff, it is suggested, could hear suits belonging to the city and the other deal with suits from the whole district, while the District Judge could, when necessary, equalise work between them.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 21.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Consul for Norway is granted private entree at Government House.

The services of the following Medical Officers are lent to the Punjab for Plague duty:—

Captains Halliday, O'Leary and Brayne and Lieutenant W. Wright.

Mr. Taylor, 7th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted leave for nine months.

Mr. H. Coxe is gazetted to act as Judge of the High Court, Fort William, vice Mr. Justice Casperz who will inspect and report to High Court on such Civil Courts as they may direct.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Jethji, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Central Provinces, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. Braithwaite officiates as Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, Burma, vice Mr. Muriel, granted two years' leave.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Lieutenant R. Prince, 123rd Outram's Rifles, is confirmed in the department from January.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Rivaz, Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for 2 1-2 months.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are permitted to retire from the Indian Army:—

Colonel W. Orr.

Lieutenant- Colonels Hollway, Kellie and Davidson.

Major G. Clerke.

Also Senior Assistant Surgeons Elkins, Clement and De Ressurriedao.

Major-General W. Blake, retired, is appointed Colonel of the 101st Grenadiers.

VOLUNTEER POSTINGS, Madras Artillery.—P. Holt and J. F. Graham to be 2nd-Lieutenants.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Honorary Colonel, resigns the 1st Punjab Rifles.

1st Calcutta Rifles.—Captains Tuck and Girard to be Majors Lts. McCay and Slater to be Captains.

Major Bamber, E.I., Railway Rifles and 2nd-Lieut. Stuart, Nigiri Rifles, resign their Commissions.

B. B. Carter to be 2nd-Lieut., B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles vice Proctor Sims resigned.

THE CIRCUS.

HARMSTON'S should have a big house to-night, for to-morrow the big tent will be minus, and the docile elephant, the clever donkeys and dogs and the charming soubrettes and somersaultists will be stowed away in a Madras bound train,—a sort of twentieth-century Noah's Ark on wheels, and all that will be left will be the memories of merry children's faces, the quips of the clowns, the revels of the circus lassies—and bad whisky! So to night there should be a great gathering in the tent; and if any inducement were wanting beyond the prospect of a really excellent performance, it may be found in the fact that every visitor to-day has a chance of "getting his money back" in the shape of a Java pony, or a gold watch. Coupons will be distributed to every child at this afternoon Matinee and to the recipients of three of them the prizes will be distributed. To-night another gold watch will be given away, also a bicycle, and the programme will be a monster one. Then, farewell to the Ring for another year and "Bon Voyage!"

INDIAN TELEGRAPH GRIEVANCES.

Strong Comment by "Capital."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

The following sensational leader appears in to-day's "Capital":—

Those who know something of the seething discontent which exists throughout the whole of India among Civilian subordinates, both European and Native, of the Indian Telegraph Department, are aware that the relations between the men themselves and the high officials of the Department are becoming more and more strained every day. The general public is also aware, in a more or less vague way that the Telegraph subordinates are pressing for reforms which the Government of India seem not in a hurry to consider. And surely this is quite the fine old bureaucratic way, for who on earth are these men that they should dare to be indignant with their betters, a pack of hirelings whose monthly wages, in many instances, would scarcely find a little tin god in cigars! Are those people to put up their backs and show their teeth and snare? Really things are coming to a pretty pass in these degenerate days! Why should the Director-General of Telegraphs or Lord Minto, or any well-paid piece of Secretariat perfection be in a hurry, forsooth, to even deign to consider the respectful protests of such canaille? There are, of course, some important matters of State which cannot wait, which may not be trifled with, which demand instant and strenuous attention. The new Ball Room, for instance, to the L. G's. residence, a lift to carry the amiable elderly officials, to increase travelling allowances, to purchase a house for the man who has a very good house already—these things, look you, gentle tax-payers, are in decency and in order. It is quite impossible to imagine a more truly honourable, economical and beneficent way of spending State revenues. When such schemes are under discussion the bureaucrat puts his back into work with a will, the red "chupprassi" is ever on the wing, demi-official communications threaten to exhaust the stock of crested notepaper and envelopes. The bureaucrat-like Todgers can do it when he likes, but when he does not like, then alas! the liking must be done by other people.

There can be nothing more disheartening contradictory than the Bureaucrat. In the same individual you find most alert receptiveness doddering senility and creeping paralysis at one and the same time; as clear-eyed as an eagle and as blind as a bat at midday; keen of ear as a Highland collie and as deaf as a stone; full of speech—and good speech too—yet dumb as a deaf-mute. These, which we may term the negative and positive sides of bureaucracy, produce, as may be supposed, most diverse effects. And over this trouble of the Telegraph Department there is good reason for fearing the negative side to be in operation. The Telegraph authorities appear to be deaf, dumb and blind. Not that they are so in every respect, By no means. They are ready to hear, sharp enough, any adverse report as to what the men are doing. They are eloquent enough to put them off with all the ar

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1908.

SIR JAMES KNOWLES AND THE METAPHYSICAL SOCIETY.

THE death of Sir James Sheridan Knowles last week recalls the story of the well-known Metaphysical Society which he, with other distinguished persons of the last generation, helped to found. The Society was famous in the seventies of the last century as a feature of the intellectual life of the time, and great names of the later Victorian age have shed lustre on its brief career by belonging to it and taking part in its proceedings. Tennyson, Martineau, Gladstone, Sidgwick, Hutton of the *Spectator*, 'Ideal' Ward, Cardinal Manning, Huxley, Tyndall and many other like notabilities were its members. Sir James Knowles was its Honorary Secretary throughout its existence from 1869 to 1880. The idea of starting it was also originally his own. Being a great friend of Tennyson he broached the matter to him and also to the Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, Dr. Pritchard, a great and original thinker. Sir James thus relates the story of its inception in a letter to Tennyson's son and biographer: "The Metaphysical Society owed its existence to your father, for it was entirely through his adhesion to the plan for it that this remarkable club was set on foot. At first it was intended that no distinct and avowed opponents of Christianity should be invited, though Anglicans of all shades, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Non-conformists, should be eligible. But it was soon felt that if any real discussion of Christian evidences was to take place, the opposition ought to be fully and fairly represented. This extension of the plan commended itself specially to Dean Stanley, whom I consulted early about it, and it was when talking over it at the Deanery one day with him and Lady Augusta, his wife, that she suggested the name of 'Metaphysical Society' as being better than 'Theological Society' in the altered circumstances of its composition." The real object of the Society was to bring together, in friendly discourse, the champions of faith and also of unfaith, and bid these great believers and sceptics to interchange their several views freely and frankly in oral debate. William Ward, famous as 'Ideal' Ward, the great Catholic theologian and founder and editor of the *Dublin Review*, who shares, with Tennyson and Knowles, the honour of establishing the Society in 1869, wrote at once to John Stuart Mill, the most distinguished sceptic of the day, to join. But that famous logician declined to be a member pleading pre-occupation and also gently hinting that the purpose of those who have projected the Society cannot be realised in practice. What he wrote to Ward on this latter point is worth attention: "Oral discussion on matters dependent on reasoning may be much more thorough than when carried on by written discourse, but only I think if undertaken in the manner of the Socratic dialogue between one and one. None of the same advantages are obtained when the discussion is shared by a mixed assemblage." Herbert Spencer also declined to join. But their places were taken by younger champions of the same phase of thoughts, Huxley and Tyndall, who fought valiantly and brilliantly on the side of agnosticism in the debates of the Metaphysical Society.

Agnosticism, indeed may be said to be the provocative cause of the Society. Tennyson's filial biographer brings this out clearly: "Darwin's theory of evolution was prominent in men's minds and my father, for one, thought that, although evolution in a modified form was partially true, some of Darwin's disciples had drawn unwarrantable inference from the theory, and had arrogated to themselves too much. His friends and himself were grieved at the scorn that the theological and the agnostic parties showed toward each other, and considered that meeting on a friendly footing would do much toward the ventilation of new doctrines, and the clearing up of misunderstandings, as well as toward the cultivation of charity in controversy, and mutual esteem." Dr. Martineau was the most acute assailant of the agnostic position in the Society, and he found in Huxley an equally formidable rival. The meetings of the Society were often enlivened by their friendly conflicts, and Tennyson, no mean judge of such things, said that the argumentative duels that he had ever heard and that impressed him most were between Huxley and Martineau. We have now the arguments of both in their books since published. Both are masters of language as well as thought, and their printed page is aglow with animation. But to have seen two such men engaged in oral debate and meet each other in verbal conflict even is a sight worth remembering and accounts for the enthusiasm it inspired in such men as Tennyson not easily moved. Ward was the first President of the Society elected in 1870, and he was almost its life and soul, so much as that as Hutton, himself, an acute critic and thinker, says, from the time he ceased to become a regular attendant at its meetings the Society began to lose its interest and to drop into decay. "Such was the attractive power of at least one, strong and definite philosophical creed" is Hutton's remark. Ward's philosophy was definite enough and perhaps by its strength and definiteness as well as the fulness of his faith in it, it overpowered many who were not strong even in their faith in agnosticism and doubt. Tennyson was always struck with Ward's reckless candour liberality and swift ways, and would observe when Ward was depressed, 'if I had Ward's blind faith I should always be happy. The late Laureate has expressed in a few memorable lines his admiration for Ward; and this verse' "how subtle at tierce and quart of mind with mind" was no doubt a personal reminiscence of what he saw at the meetings of the Metaphysical Society.

If the Society owed much to Ward's personality for keeping it alive, Ward owed something to it also, as his son acknowledges that he was brought by it into personal relations with a large number of the most eminent thinkers of the day in England. He first came to know Huxley through this Society, and so much were the two, in spite of their being at the opposite poles of thought, charmed with each other's company that Wilfrid Ward, in his father's interesting biography, states that "I do not ever remember my father's breaking in upon his regular hours at night except on occasion of one talk with Huxley, when each returned home alternately with the other some five or six times, ending in a final parting very near cock crow!" Ward resigned his membership in 1878 owing to weak health. The Society felt this as almost a death-blow. It lasted a little after this in a drooping state, and finally it expired in 1880, having held it last meeting at Martineau's house on May 16th. Tennyson, though one of its chief founders, did not long take an interest in its proceedings, though, whenever he attended, his mere presence added dignity to a dignified assemblage, as Grant Duff, one of its later members, says. When the Society ceased to exist, Tennyson said it persisted because after ten years of strenuous effort no one had succeeded in even defining the term 'Metaphysical.' "The Society seems to have fallen off much in its later days for Hutton says that "in that Society nebulousness was almost the rule, weakness chronic, and inability to understand an opponent's position, rather than want of candour, exceedingly common." Even ten years was much too long a life for a Metaphysical Society among Englishmen. This is it that perhaps explains why no one during the last quarter of a century has attempted to establish a similar society, although the Metaphysical was both a club and a society, and its members, previous to meeting in nebulous debate, always dined together.

FIVE YEARS' EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

AN interesting report has been issued on educational progress in Madras during the quinquennium ending in March last and the report gains in importance because those years have, throughout India, been characterised by a forward policy in educational matters. One of the greatest changes was the abolition of payment on results of grants-in-aid in favour of payment on the basis of the number of teachers and the average attendance. Besides ordinary grants a special recurring grant of six lakhs was also made by the Government of India in aid of primary education from the year 1904-05, and this grant has so far been applied chiefly to the construction of school-houses for rural schools under the management of Local Boards in places were suitable school buildings did not formerly exist, and to subsidising Local Bodies to enable them to maintain the establishments in their elementary schools in accordance with the scale laid down in the new Educational Rules. Some idea of the work done may be gathered from the cost entailed. The total expenditure on education, direct and indirect, from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, from fees or from other sources, but, exclusive of the outlay on rural school buildings, from the special grant for primary education, rose during the quinquennium to ninety-seven and a half lakhs, or by eighteen lakhs, being an increase of twenty-three per cent. Of the total increase over 18 per cent came directly or indirectly from Provincial revenues. There was a decrease under Local funds of about Rs. one lakh, which is far from satisfactory. While some portion of this decline may be attributed to the transfer under the new Educational Rules of grants-in-aid to secondary institutions from Local to Provincial funds direct, any saving so affected should have been devoted by Local Bodies, as it was intended it should be, to the development of elementary education, both of boys and girls. The large Provincial grants for the maintenance of schools under public management are not intended to relieve Local Bodies of expenditure on elementary education which it is their legitimate duty to foster. They are intended only to supplement the funds which these bodies possess and to help in introducing extensions and improvements which, but for such help, could not be carried out. The fee income rose during the period by 20 per cent. It is worthy of note that, of the total expenditure private funds contributed nearly twenty-five lakhs, which is an increase of about nine per cent. over the amount contributed in the previous quinquennium. This increase was however, confined to indirect expenditure which rose by Rs. 3 lakhs or by about 50 per cent., of which the major portion was spent on hostels In direct expenditure from private sources there was a fall of Rs. 1 lakh or about 7 per cent. which occurred mainly under University and Secondary Education. Of the total expenditure on education Rs 26·78 lakhs were spent indirectly and of this amount as much as Rs. 7½ lakhs were devoted to hostels and boarding houses. The average annual cost of education per head of population was As. 4 and the cost to public funds approximately 1¾annas. Of the total expenditure 43½ per cent. was devoted to elementary, 27¾ per cent. to secondary, 13·2 per cent. to collegiate and 9·6 per cent. to special education.

THE LONDON PAGEANT.

Now that the London Pageant has been decided upon, a difficulty has arisen in deciding where it shall be held. There is one natural difficulty to be faced by every pageant organiser, the site must have somewhat of the nature of a theatre and there must be plenty of space in which to store the performers. Another necessity is space in which to put at least twenty thousand spectators, while the subject is complicated by the demand for water on which to work the river scenes. When all these requirements are satisfied there remains in this case, the fact that the site must be easy of access from all parts of London. All these requirements are were satisfied by the Regent's Park site. But at an early stage in the discussion it was discovered that Regent's Park, every inch of it, if not exactly sacred ground, is at least ground dedicated by Act of Parliament to the free use of all the citizens of London. It would be necessary to fence off a selected portion of the Park, so as to exclude the public on the three days of rehearsal and the seven days of representation—ten in all. On the three days of rehearsal the performances will be witnessed gratis by 40,000 children from the schools of London and the able-bodied inmates of municipal and charitable institutions. On the other seven days the performances will be open to the public on the usual terms of payment for admission, and to close even a part of it in this way would be illegal. Why the Committee has not sought a special Act of Parliament is not quite clear. Next, thoughts were turned to the Crystal Palace, but the grounds were found to be unsuitable and the result is that it has been decided that Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park form the only suitable place. Here Royal permission alone is required and there can be little doubt that it will be granted. While all the pageants that have been held have done good work it is certain that none can hope to compete in historic interest with that of London, the heart of Empire. The difficulty will be to decide what may be left out, but that will be in the hands of the most competent men to deal with and it is almost needless to say that they are anxious to make their pageant worthy of its city. From an educational point of view pageants are excellent, for the forty thousand school children who witness it will learn for the first time that the persons and things of which their teachers tell them are not merely puppets made to form "lessons" but actual existences. Pageantitis, educationally, is good and its value is stimulating trade is undeniable.

CONCERNING TITLES,

WHO is the London gentleman who so successfully hoodwinks people into sending a long peculations as to Peerage promotions? It is just a month ago to-day since we published in our telegraphic columns Reuter's report that a Peerage will be conferred on Mr. Herbert Gladstone and that he will be succeeded by Sir W. Robson, etc., etc. In our leader columns we referred to this suggestion as follows: "Cabinet speculations are generally of a wild type, but the notion that a Peerage will be conferred upon Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Home Secretary, in order that Sir W. Robson may take his post, is the wildest we have heard for many a long day," and so it proved. Yet now Reuter reports an equally puerile piece of gossip to the effect that Mr. Herbert Gladstone is to be coronetted in order that he may succeed Lord Northcote in the Governor-Generalship of the Australian Commonwealth. This message has betrayed a contemporary into expressing its opinion that the report is probably well-founded; albeit our contemporary's columns contains Mr. Herbert Gladstone's own prompt denial that he is to be made a peer and to succeed Lord Northcote. Apropos of these fulminations upon prospective peers it is worth mentioning that it would be impossible to find a subject of every day use of which the public are so generally ignorant as the application of titles. We have frequently pointed out the curious ideas of onomotology betrayed by those who draw up petitions to the present Viceroy, in not one of which have we even seen his style and title correctly given.

SIR HERBERT RISLEY'S illustrated book on the Peoples of India (Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co.,) will be ready in the next few days.

THE Viceroy presides at an Old Etonian dinner at Golightly Hall on the 13th proximo.

SIR FREDERICK UPCOTT retires about the 2nd April next.

H. H. THE NAWAB of Janjira has arrived in Bombay and put up in a bungalow at Mazagon.

CONSIDERABLE changes taking place in Post Office Savings Banks' rules are notified in another column.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperator," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 21st instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer "Deo. Balduino," from Bombay, left Aden for Genoa on the 21st inst.

THE sugar boiling school at Panchli, near Meerut, has attracted 39 students from many parts of India, including one from Burma.

THE Darjeeling planters evidently have no more use for the Anti-Tea Duty League. Last year, twenty estates contributed Rs. 105 to the Fund.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Planters Association of Ceylon held at Kandy on the 14th instant Mr. H. A. Beachcroft was elected Chairman for the coming year.

ONE of the employees at Krupp's great arms factory at Essen, in Germany, has been arrested on a charge of betraying military secrets and selling the plans of guns intended for the Italian Government.

BEFORE the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on April 30, a paper entitled "Reminiscences of Indian Life" will be read by the Right Hon. Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., late Governor of Bombay.

THE Madras Government have forwarded to the Board of Revenue and the Collector of the Nilgiris a proclamation issued by the Government of Jamaica providing that all seeds, plants, etc., imported into Jamaica must be fumigated.

AN appeal on behalf of the Bengal Government against the acquittal, by the Sessions Court of Chapra, of a number of villagers charged with cutting a Railway embankment in order to drain water off their fields has been admitted by the High Court of Calcutta.

WHEN Dr. Pollen was visiting the College of Science at Poona on Thursday he was asked his name, whereupon one of the students exclaimed "Oh! I know you by name! You are in the Esperanto business." Dr. Pollen admitted that he was, but added that it was not exactly a paying business.

MADRAS revenue returns for the past ten months amount to Rs. 860·75 lakhs or Rs. 28·09 lakhs more than in the same period last official year. The greatest increase (Rs. 18·71 lakhs) was under the head "Excise," the greatest decrease (Rs. 15.61 lakhs) under "Salt."

ANOTHER link with the past has been snapped by the death, at a very advanced age, of Mr. John Young, formerly of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. and awhilom Member of the Madras Legislative Council. The deceased, who had been in failing health for a considerable time, passed away in his sleep on the 30th January at his residence in London. His connection with Southern India has been maintained for many years by the residence out here of Mr. J. M. Young, late of Madras, and his brother, Mr. J. B. Young, now stationed at Vellore, with both of whom much sympathy will be felt.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE LISBON HORROR.

The Country and the Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

The telegraph will have made you acquainted with the principal details connected with the awful tragedy enacted in the Portuguese capital last Saturday and given you some idea of the indignation the terrible deed has caused throughout Europe. The attitude of the Socialists on certain foreign Parliaments only serves to accentuate the general condemnation of the mad act. Needless to say there was no such unseemly behaviour in our own Legislature though it is to be regretted that the leaders of the Nationalist Labour parties remained silent. The Prime Minister as usual rose to the occasion and his speech on moving a vote of condolence was extremely felicitous. After describing the assassinations he said:—"Such a scene brings shame upon the human race and that shame is only, alas! partially redeemed by the calm courage displayed by a noble woman. It is no wonder that this foul deed has been regarded with execration everywhere; but, as I have said, there are reasons in the country why it should particularly and peculiarly concern us. For Portugal is our traditional friend—the traditional friend of the British people. The King was the close ally and the undoubted friend of our Sovereign, and the stricken Queen was born and brought up within our shores; and if it is not too much to say, I think I may be permitted to do so, that in a large part of her associations and in her heart's affections and sympathies, she may be said to be English. We wish to let the widowed Queen know, we wish to let the young King, summoned amid such tragic circumstances to take so high a place in his country, know, and we wish the whole people of Portugal to know that nowhere are there better well-wishers and keener sympathizers with them than in this House of Commons."

THE COUNTRY AND THE GOVERNMENT

That the Unionists would recapture South Herefordshire was a foregone conclusion but no one expected that Captain Clive's majority would run into four figures and coming so soon after the still more striking reverse in Devonshire the Liberals are not a little depressed. There is no doubt that a movement against the Government exists; whether it is permanent or only temporary remains to be seen. The Tariff Reformers naturally claim both Mid Devon and South Herefordshire as victories for their cause, but the "Times" bids them moderate their jubilation and contends that other causes are at work. I had better quote the exact words of the leading journal:—"There is a tendency in this country to ride every formula to death, and it is one which we hope that Unionists will successfully resist. Tariff reform is a winning card, but it is not the only card in the pack. The Government is losing the confidence of the country for reasons only indirectly connected—some of them not connected at all—with tariff reform, and Unionists will make a damaging blunder if they forget the fact. All the steady-going portion of the community, which is found in every rank of life, is alarmed by the levity with which the Government flings away the best established principles of the older Liberalism, which were sound common-sense principles even if they were sometimes carried out too uncompromisingly." What disturbed Liberals more even than the loss of seats, the capture of which two years ago was one of the surprises of the amazing general election, was the appearance in the newspapers on Monday morning of the statement that Lord James of Hereford had telegraphed to the winning candidate: "Bravo Herefordshire; hearty congratulations." That such a "stiff free trader," as the "Times" calls him, should have sent such a message to a gentleman who made Tariff Reform the main plank in his platform, caused people to rub their eyes and ask:—

Do I sleep? do I dream?
Do I wander and doubt?
Are things what they seem?
Or is visions about?

There is no doubt, I think, that next to the unpopularity and staleness of the late Government the thing that helped the Liberals most at the great inquest in 1906 was the more or less open support they received from men like Lord James of Hereford. Had the Unionist Free Traders made it up with the other and larger wing of the party? It looked very like it from Lord James's telegram. However, in Tuesday's "Times," there was a letter from Lord James which altered the aspect of the matter. The letter is short:—

Sir,—The reference made in your leading article of to-day to my having sent a congratulatory telegram to Captain Clive is made under a misapprehension.

I sent no such telegram, and have no knowledge of any being sent. I am your obedient servant, James of Hereford.

The Free Traders breathed again. Captain Clive, a descendant, by the way, of the illustrious Clive's uncle, is a generous antagonist. In his speech after the declaration of the poll he admitted how much there was in his favour and what a fine up-hill fight his opponent a stranger to the locality had made in three weeks. Liberals find some consolation in the fact that the onlookers turned up almost to a man on Friday to support Captain Clive whereas they were absent in 1906. Another crumb of comfort to them is the unopposed return of Mr. Agar Robartes for the St. Austell division of Cornwall and the walk over in Glamorganshire of the new Solicitor-General Sir Samuel Evans. The re-election of the last named without a contest is particularly galling to the suffragettes who regard him as one of their greatest opponents and who are not likely to get any assistance from him in their claim that all the unruly suffragettes who chose to go to gaol instead of finding sureties should be treated as first class misdemeanants. The shrieking section, at all events, of the suffragist party seem determined to show us how completely devoid they are of the sense of the ridiculous. Yesterday the batch of women who made a disturbance in Downing Street three weeks ago were released from Holloway. They were met at the prison gates by a hundred or so sympathisers who had with them a band which played various tunes including "Only to see her face again." After the martyrs emerged they were carried off to a Vegetarian Restaurant for the usual bountiful repast and still more bountiful speechifying.

A VERAY PARFIT GENTIL KNIGHT.

Many of his admirers in India will be glad to learn that Sir William Gilbert, of Gilbert and Sullivan fame, was banqueted in great style by his friends on Sunday at the Savoy Hotel. Sunday is becoming more and more the fashionable day for these reunions, to the great disgust, I do not doubt, of a good many excellent Sabbatarians. Lord Onslow presided and, in proposing the health of "The Guest," recalled that Sir William had played many parts. He had been a Civil Servant, a militia-man and a barrister. In the latter capacity his principal remuneration had been an embrace from a French gentleman whose cause Sir William won, and a pair of boots thrown at his head by a lady whose cause he lost! Sir William in the course of his reply mentioned that his piece, a burlesque on "The Elixir of Love," called "Dulcamara, or the Little Duck and the Great Quack," was produced at the St. James's in those cheap and easy days. The piece was written in a week and produced in another week; there had been no time to discuss terms, and a week after its successful production Mr. Emden, Miss Herbert's treasurer, asked him how much he expected to be paid. Blindly ignorant of the value of such things, he modestly suggested 30 guineas. "Oh dear no," said Emden, "we never pay in guineas, you must make it pounds." Accordingly he made it pounds, and Emden said, as he handed him the cheque: "Now take an old stager's advice—never sell as good a piece as this for £30 again." And he never had. With regard to his knighthood—the immediate occasion of the banquet—he said he was disposed to regard it, coming as it did at the close of a career of earnest endeavour in the light of a commuted old-age pension and, if he might venture to make a suggestion to the Prime Minister, it was that a knighthood conferred upon all working men of 65 years of age and upwards who were unable or unwilling to earn their own living would afford a cheap, effective, and higly picturesque solution of what promised to be a problem of no little financial difficulty. I don't know about "effective." That chartered libertine, Mr. Labouchere, who is unfortunately without a successor in the present prosaic House of Commons would probably say that it would be more "effective" to put up these titles to the highest bidder and devote the proceeds to the establishment of an old age pension fund.

SIR ALFRED LYALL.

The Ford Lectures at Oxford this term are being delivered by Sir Alfred Lyall whose subject is "British India During the 19th Century." The series is sure to be very interesting and it is to be hoped that it may in due course be made accessible to a larger audience than that which will hear it. Sir Alfred takes the chair at the meeting of the Royal Societies of Art next week when a paper by Mr. Richard Burn, I.C.S., United Provinces, on "The New Imperial Gazetteer of India" will be read in the author's absence by Mr. William Foster, head of the Record Department, India Office. By the way, Sir Alfred Lyall is one of three ex-Indian Civilians entitled to be styled Right Honourable, the other two being Sir Antony MacDonnell and Sir Mortimer Durand. The latter, however, was not "sworn of the Privy Council" until some time after he had entered upon his career as an ambassador,—a career which somewhat abruptly terminated or at least suspended about 8 months ago. Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Antony MacDonell were appointed at the same time. It is rather remarkable that membership of the Privy Councellor is not more often conferred upon distinguished Indian officials. Sir John Strachey, whatever may be said about some of his acts as an administrator, certainly ought to have had it, and it might very appropriately be given to one or two living ex-Indian officials who could be named. Has a native Indian ever been a member of the Privy Council. If not why not?

THE ATHENÆUM.

It is considered a great compliment to be elected a member of the Athenæum Club under the rule which empowers the Committee to confer that distinction annually upon not more than nine persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts or for public service. The numerous friends in India of Sir James Lyle Mackay will learn with pleasure that he is one of three selected by the Committee on Tuesday last, the others being the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord Fitzmaurice) and the Director of Naval Construction (Sir Philip Watts). The London correspondent of a well-known Scottish daily newspaper, in commenting on the honour paid to the gentlemen mentioned above, says:—"The Athenæum is one of the most exclusive of London Clubs, only three persons being annually elected"! The Athenæum is no doubt exclusive, but it is not quite so exclusive as the correspondent seeks to make out. If it were, it would, I venture to think, soon be in the bankruptcy court. Fortunately for the finances of the club its membership is not confined to those elected by the Committee under the rule referred to. In the case of ordinary vacancies the election is in the hands of the members, who, needless to say, do not elect every one who comes up, even if his name has been down for many years, and I have heard of even very great personages being "pilled" at the Athenæum. There were and perhaps are certain members who systematically blackball on what they called high-toned principles, holding that if a candidate cannot succeed in spite of a few blackballs he is better out of the club! One blackball in 10 excludes at the Athenæum. Princes of the blood, Cabinet Ministers, Bishops, Speakers of the House of Commons, Judges and Foreign Ambassadors can be elected by the General Committee. I have never heard of Princes of the blood being among the "habitues" of the Athenæum but one can scarcely ever pass its doors without seeing a right reverend Father in God either entering or leaving. A "propos" a story told at the expense of the Episcopal members may be familiar to some of your readers. At cleaning times the Athenæum and "the Senior" ever the way reciprocate. On one occasion when the gallant members of the United Service Club were enjoying the hospitality of the sedate Athenæum, some of the old generals and admirals complained that their umbrellas were appropriated by the Bishops. The Bishops revenged themselves by saying that when they were at the Senior and asked for the Librarian they invariably found that he was downstairs carving joints. I think the Bishops scored.

"WAKF."

The important subject of "Wakf" (family settlement among the Mahomedans) was the subject of a learned and instructive paper read at Gray's Inn Hall under the auspices of the Society of Comparative Legislation by Dr. Syed A. Majid, barrister-at-law, yesterday. Sir Raymond West having taken the chair, the Honorary Secretary (Mr. Edward Manson) read letters from Sir W. Comer Pelheram and others regretting their inability to attend. Sir Comer pointed out that it is only Mahomedans under British rule who are not allowed to make family settlements. The following is a syllabus of the paper:—What is Wakf?—a short account of it—History from Pre-Islamic Arabia down to the present time—Judgments of the Privy Council—contrary to Mahomedan Law—authorities quoted—Rule against Perpetuities—Its history—opinions of Lord Brougham—Its development neither logical nor harmonious—unjust to apply it to the Mahomedan Law—"Public policy and equity" answered—Roman, Scotch, English, French and Texas laws compared—Proposed Reform:—1 An office for Wakf, or 2. Settlement for a few generations. In the discussion Mr. Syed J. Ameer Ali, C.I.E., agreed with some of the views expressed by Dr. Majid, but joined issue with him as to the existence of this law among Pre-Islamic Arabs and also differed on the question of public policy. Sir Roland K. Wilson spoke in appreciative terms of the paper which he hoped to have an opportunity of studying when it was printed. He did not concur with Mr. Ameer Ali on the question of public policy and suggested that the opinions of Indian Mahomedans should be collected with a view to legislation on the subject. Sir A. Colvin and Mr. Saunders continued the discussion. Sir Raymond West suggested that the law should be placed on stable lines in order to avoid future litigation. He pointed out that in Algeria Moslems are allowed to take their choice of one law or another, substitution being recognised by all the schools of Mahommedan law, and cited facts from Turkish history to show that it was the custom of the Viziers to enable settlements by means of wakf. Dr. Majid in replying expressed surprise to find Mr. Ameer Ali at variance with especially as to the prevalence of this law among Pre-Islamic Arabs. The lecturer gave chapter and verse for his contention, with regard to public policy he pointed out that Wakf does not interfere with the "free circulation of the property" (Blackstone's words). A wakf property could be sold by the sanction of a judge.

THE EXITS AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I note in your report of the concert held at the Empire Theatre you state that the theatre in actual use and with the packed house the exits were found to be somewhat defective and, further, that all the floors abut on the main staircase. This is a serious statement to make with regard to a theatre. In the first place the delay caused in leaving the theatre at the concert was just the usual delay that takes place in any London theatre, in fact at any place of entertainment where people wait for their carriages. There are more exits than the London County Council Act requires for a theatre. On the ground floor are four separate exits from three sides of the house and from the first floor are two separate exits leading to two sides of the house. The Gallery is equally well provided. There are four staircases for the use of the audience. With regard to the main staircase it only goes to the first floor for the use of the Dress circle.

I trust you will publish this letter so that the public may be assured on these points.—Yours, etc.

ARTHUR C. PAYNE, M.S.A.
Architect of The Empire Theatre.

THE Marine Survey of Kyaukpyu report the discovery of an active mud volcano in the sea two miles north-west of Terrible Islands off the Arakan Coast.

THE COMING FIGHT IN PARLIAMENT.

LICENSING BILL TO BE PUSHED THROUGH.

Early Introduction of the Education Bill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, said that the Education Bill would be introduced on Monday and the Licensing Bill on Thursday, but that the Licensing Bill would have precedence in its subsequent stages.

The Miners' Eight-Hour Bill has been read a first time.

Mr. Morley was absent from the Commons this evening, being indisposed.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman is progressing more favorably.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

The Reputed Reverse.

NO OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

General Damade telegraphs details of engagements in which three separate columns took part, including that at Berrebbah, where the French made repeated bayonet charges.

The total French casualties were 11 killed and 50 wounded. The enemy's losses were considerable.

General Damade makes no mention of any reverse to the French Arms.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

No War!

AN INSUFFICIENT EXPLANATION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

An official statement has been issued in St. Petersburg declaring that the alarming rumours of an impending collision between Russia and Turkey are groundless.

Russia, it adds, has not taken any extraordinary military measures on the Turkish Frontier, and the relations between the two Powers are of the most friendly character.

SHIP-BUILDERS' STRIKE.

Mr. Lloyd George Intervenes.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

At the invitation of Mr. Lloyd George the representatives of the ship-builders' men are conferring with him in London.

AUSTRIA AND MACEDONIA.

The Railway and Reforms.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The semi-official Austrian journal the "Fremdenblatt" says that the granting of the railway concession will not affect Austria's insistence on reforms in Macedonia.

THE PORT ARTHUR COURT-MARTIAL.

Strong Finding.

STOESSEL CONDEMNED TO DEATH

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Court-martial on the surrender of Port Arthur, has condemned General Stoessel to death without loss of his rights or honour, has reprimanded General Fock, and has acquitted General Reuss and General Smirnoff.

The Court-martial recommended the commutation of General Stoessel's sentence to one of ten years' imprisonment in a fortress in view of the bravery he displayed.

THE UNEMPLOYED QUESTION.

Troops Drafted against Demonstrators.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

Three hundred troops have been drafted into Sunderland owing to demonstrations made by the unemployed.

HONOUR TO A MUTINY VETERAN.

Hero of Etah Pensioned Too Late.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The mutiny veteran Mr. Churcher, the captor of Etah, has been awarded a pension of one hundred pounds per annum.

This is largely due to the direct intervention of the King.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 21.

The "Pioneer" says:—His Majesty's gracious interposition in favour of Mr. David Churcher of Mutiny fame has come, as it chances, just too late. By a curious coincidence, simultaneously with the London telegram announcing the bestowal of a pension upon him in recognition of his services, we receive news of Churcher's death at Fatehgarh, a place which fifty years ago he helped to defend and from which he was one of the solitary two who escaped alive.

Churcher was a planter in the Farrukhabad District when it was overrun by the mutineers from Oudh. After hairbreadth escapes he managed to find his way into the Fort at district headquarters, and when a small remnant of the garrison took to boats in an attempt to escape down the Ganges he was one of the survivors who joined in that furlorn attempt with one companion, Major Robertson. He escaped the massacre which followed when the boats were stranded and surrounded and after burying his friend who had been badly wounded he lived alone in precarious concealment till the re-occupation of Fatehgarh by the British troops made it safe for his return. After the re-settlement of the country he found himself a prosperous man and at one time owned four estates in the district.

Churcher died on the evening of the 18th and was buried next day with military honours, men of the Rifle Brigade furnishing a firing party.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Mikado's Desires.

COURTESIES TO M. TAKAHIRA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

Advices from Washington state that M. Takahira, the new Japanese Ambassador, on the occasion of his being received by President Roosevelt, said that the cardinal objects of the Emperor of Japan were the maintenance of a lasting peace with all nations and the conservation of the rights and interests of all peoples.

President Roosevelt, in reply, on behalf of the Government and his countrymen, gave a sincere pledge of the earnest co-operation of the United States in everything tending to increase the mutual good-will and to foster the material advantage of the two nations, to the paths of tranquil prosperity.

RUSSIAN TERRORISTS.

Dangerous Plot Discovered.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

Thirty-five Terrorists were arrested in various parts of St. Petersburg yesterday. Many of the arrests took place in the open street. The Terrorists showed fight, using their revolvers and wounding a number of their captors.

Bombs and documents have been seized showing that the gang intended to commit a series of outrages on highly placed officials.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

Anti-Republican Demonstration.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Various reports are current of reactionary plots in Portugal.

The "Times" announces that alarm was occasioned in Lisbon on Wednesday night owing to a rumour that the officers and men of the garrison, resenting the republican glorification at the assassinations had planned an attack on the offices of the republican newspapers.

Their intention was frustrated, but the King and Ministers were alarmed and a hasty conference was held.

The Government is now taking precautions to prevent further trouble.

THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

The American Squadron has arrived at Callao where it met with a most friendly reception.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND JAPANESE.

The Immigration Policy.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

A telegram from Ottowa states that the Cabinet has postponed the disallowance of the British Columbian Immigration Restriction Act till the Columbian Courts have given their decision in the test case of the two Japanese who were arrested at Victoria and with regard to whom habeas corpus proceedings have been instituted.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Spanish Occupation Objected to.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

Many deputies belonging to the majority in the French Chamber are disquieted at the operations in Morocco and are asking where France is going, as they fear that disasters may occur.

The Government, on the other hand, maintains that the situation is normal and that the troops are able to resist any tribal combination.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

Morocco has protested against the Spanish occupation of Marchica.

WATERLOO CUP RESULT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

In the final round of the Waterloo Cup Hallow Eve beat Silhouette.

AUSTRALIAN TEST MATCH.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

In the Test Match, Australia going in first were disposed of for 137. England had made 116 for one wicket when stumps were drawn.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Presentation of Address to Justice Bodham.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 21.

It has been decided that the Mahomedan Educational Conference of Southern India be held in Madras on the 12th and 13th of April next and the Governor has been requested to preside on the occasion of presenting an Address to the Hon. Justice Boddam which will take place on the latter date.

SOMNAMBULIST'S RAILWAY EXPERIENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 21.

A remarkable railway accident occurred not far from Cawnpore. A European passenger on an Express walked out of his carriage whilst in a state of somnambulism The heavy fall, however, awakened him and he then walked into Bairai Station, half a mile distant and reported his mishap to the Station-Master who wired for medical aid and had the patient sent to the Cawnpore Railway Hospital for treatment.

Although the train was travelling at a good rate of speed at the time, the somnambulist's only injuries were some contusions about the head and body.

ZAKKA KHEL EXPEDITION.

HEAVY LOSS AMONG THE ENEMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 21.

On the 20th a Column under General Anderson moved out of General Willcocks' camp near China to visit the Tsatsobi Pass. The fortified towers at Khwar and Sarmands were destroyed en route. The advanced guard was fired on from the hills on both sides of the Pass and the left flanking Battalions were fired on by the Zakka Khels on the hills, west of China.

There were no casualties on our side.

The enemy are reported to be mainly in the neighbourhood of Halwai and Nikai where they are said to have prepared strong positions.

The camp at Chora was fired into on the 20th and Captain McCarter, Indian Medical Service, was slightly wounded in the left arm.

Reports from several sources all say that the Zakka Khel lost more heavily on the 18th instant than on any previous occasion. Their casualties are estimated at 40 and the names of several killed are known including the notorious raiders Nagari Anai, Zakka Zani, Shah Subedar and Zari Gul Khusrougi.

A report from Landi Kotal, dated the 20th, says: "All quiet here."

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 21.

It is reported that the principal headmen of the Afridis other than those of the Zakka Khel are making great efforts to secure the formal submission of the latter.

The operations in the Bazar Valley have quickly assumed that guerilla character which is inevitably associated with expeditions across the North-West Frontier, says the "Pioneer." The rapidity of the advance prevented the Zakka Khel from raising sungars at the various passes that were crossed, and the most that they could do in the valley itself was to fire at safe distances upon the column which marched in a single day to Walai. Then came the usual sniping into camp at night, but the picquets seem to have been so well-placed that no harm was done. Since then there has been more sniping, and we have still to learn whether the enemy have mustered in strength anywhere on the hills to the south-west of Walai or whether they have contented themselves with having their sharp-shooters only in evidence. The tribesmen are undoubtedly better armed than they were in 1897, but their rifles are mostly of the Martin pattern, and it remains to be seen whether they have any considerable amount of ammunition. In all probability they have not, for since the Indian Army was equipped with the Lee-Enfield rifle, Martini cartridges have been most difficult to obtain. Their price has gone up in the tribal country in consequence. There are, of course, some 303 rifles in the hands of the Zakkas, but their number must be limited, and few tribesmen can afford to pay for much ammunition as a Lee-Enfield cartridge is an expensive luxury at any time. For these among other reasons it seem likely that the Zakkas will studiously avoid anything like an engagement on a large scale which would leave their pouches empty; and we must, therefore, expect to hear of the continuation of those harassing guerilla tactic which the Pathan particularly affects.

THE CLERICAL TRIALS.

The Metropolitan's Decision.

THE following is the finding of the Metropolitan and the Bishops in the matters left to them after the trials of the Rev. Father Nicholson and the Rev. A Bonney:—

With reference to the points submitted to me under the terms of settlement between the parties in the cases of the Revd. A. Bonney and of the Revd. H. S. Nicholson against the Bishop of Bombay, I have consulted with the Bishops of Madras, Lucknow and Travancore, the Bishop of Bombay also being present:

(i) In the matter of Requirement No. 35:

I have dealt with the question submitted to me as referring exclusively to the two days, Good Friday and Easter Eve, to which alone reference was made in the petition, and I find that the Requirement is not legal.

(ii) In the matter of Requirement No. 24, which prohibits the keeping of bodies of unconfirmed children in Church during the actual celebration of Holy Communion, I intentionally avoid dealing with the subject in any wider aspect, but confine myself strictly to the terms of the question submitted to me, and I find that the practice therein referred to does not necessarily imply any strange or false doctrine, and that it cannot legally be prohibited.

(Sd.) R. S. CALCUTTA.

Feb. 20th, 1908.

THE METROPOLITAN IN BOMBAY.

Meeting at the Cathedral.

ON Thursday morning, some thirty of the Clergy of the Church of England belonging to this Diocese, together with the Bishops of Lucknow, Madras, Travancore and Bombay, attended the Celebration of the Holy Eucharist in St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, the Most Rev. R. S. Copleston, D.D., being the officiant. The Bishop were attended by their Chaplains, and there were a number of Clergy belonging to the S.S.J.E. and Missionary bodies present. The Bishop of Bombay, Right Rev. W. Pym, who was present, was we regret, to say, looking ill, and walked with difficulty by the aid of a stick. There was a sprinkling of the public present.

At ten o'clock the Metropolitan opened his "Visitation" at St. Thomas's Cathedral, the proceedings being opened in the usual manner. Dr. Copleston sat on the Bishop's throne, at the top of the Communion steps, and the Bishops occupied seats in the Choir Stalls. Behind his Lordship stood his Domestic Chaplain, holding the Crozier. Over thirty priests, and deacons, chaplains, missionary priests, members and associates of the different religious societies were present, all of whom wore their surplices.

The roll-call of the clergy was read, those present responding. The meeting was private and purely formal.

In response to the invitation if any of the Clergy had any complaints to make, several of those present addressed the Metropolitan on the subject of the Bishop of Bombay's requirements. The gist of the remarks of some of those present was to the effect, that, although as Government Chaplains they were obliged to comply with the orders of the head of their department, they were not agreed on what had been publicly stated in the Press as to their falling into line regarding the Requirement No. 24 of the Bishop of Bombay's Charge. One of the chaplains stated that, as one of those who protested, he was certain there were a number of those absent from the gathering who did not give their consent to it; and another remarked that so far from falling into line on the matter, they had been driven into line, and he with a number of others also entered his protest. The discussion continued and the Visitation was continued yesterday and will be again to-day when it is likely that the Metropolitan may deliver a charge.

The Bishops of Travancore and Madras have left for their respective dioceses.

The Clergy of the Bombay Diocese will present a statement of any other grievances, and the Metropolitan, in case he will not be able to give a final decision now, will postpone the visitation till October next.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held last evening in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim presiding.

The Chairman had received the Government letter in connection with the numerous important schemes for the development of Bombay City and the Committee were asked to prepare the draft of a letter to be forwarded in reply to the Government letter. The Committee did not finally adopt the reply, as they differed in their opinions to a certain extent and wished to consult the members and obtain a concensus of opinion before arriving at a final decision. The meeting of the members yesterday was convened for the purpose of arriving at a final decision.

The following rough draft of letter, proposed to forward in reply was circulated among the members:—

DRAFT REPLY.

Millowners' Association, Bombay, 1908.

R. E. Enthoven, Esq., I. C. S., Acting Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association to acknowledge with thanks your letter No. 7382 of the 9th December last, laying before them His Excellency the Governor's numerous important schemes for the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications throughout the Island.

2. My Committee are in entire accord with His Excellency in considering that a comprehensively planned scheme for the above purpose is absolutely necessary for the future welfare of our large and rapidly increasing population, and that every effort should be made to give immediate effect to the proposal now being put forward in this direction.

3. The first proposal to which the Association's attention is invited is as follows:—

"With the object of adding to the areas available for occupation by the wealthier classes, is it desirable

(a) to prepare schemes for the construction of residential areas in the North of the Island,

(b) to effect reclamations in Back Bay, or

(c) to utilize Trombay, or to adopt more than one of these remedies simultaneously."

4. My Committee's views briefly expressed are that every effort should at first be concentrated in the completion of the suggested scheme for providing residential areas in the North of the Island, and that the utilizing of Trombay should come next in importance. As regards the reclamations in Back Bay, my Committee on the whole do not approve of these being taken in hand, at least not till the two first schemes have been fully developed and availed of by the population.

5. Their reasons for advising the above course are first, because the primary intention of the proposed development scheme is to try and spread the population as much as possible over the northern portion of the Island, and thus relieve the present congested areas in the City. Secondly, because if Back Bay reclamations are taken in hand first, or even simultaneously with the other two proposals, there will be a natural tendency among the well-to-do classes to move down southwards, with the result that competition for residential quarters about Colaba and on the reclaimed land will be increased and rents will continue to be as exorbitant as at present, and may possibly be even forced up to a higher level, thus obviously defeating the ends in view. Thirdly, my Committee consider that the Back Bay is the chief aesthetic asset of Bombay, and that any attempt to limit its area and build along its shores would disfigure its natural beauty. Besides, it is thought that crowded buildings on the present site of the Bay would have the effect of obstructing the sea breezes and otherwise making the Fort site less sanitary than at present.

6. The second question is—

"What are the immediate needs of the City in regard to channels of communication? Should these be made by the widening of Abdul Rahman Street, and other means aimed at providing broad northern and southern throughfares throughout the length of the Island?"

7. My Committee are strongly of opinion that the object in view would best be attained by the widening of Abdul Rahman Street; but that as an additional artery of communication between the north and south of the Island, mainly for the free movement of trade and traffic, the Frere Road should also be improved and extended as far north as possible.

8. Thirdly, it is asked whether "it is desirable to adapt the Victoria Terminus for the reception of all main passenger traffic into Bombay?"

9. With this proposal my Committee are entirely in accord, as they believe the main passenger traffic in and out of Bombay could easily be accommodated at the Victoria Terminus, provided the European General Hospital was removed, and the present Railway Station extended towards the east.

10. The fourth question is—

"Can the local railway traffic be brought from Parel into the Victoria Terminus in future, along the existing G. I. P. route from Parel, thus enabling the B.B. & C.I. Railway to be dispensed with from Grant Road onwards, or should the present B.B. & C.I. line be retained for purposes of local traffic, as far as Marine Lines, Church Gate or Colaba?"

11. To the first portion of the query, my Committee unhesitatingly reply in the affirmative, presuming of course that the said railway track will be widened and additional lines laid down. As regards the B. B. & C. I. Railway, they consider that this should terminate at Grant Road, as they are of opinion that the comparatively small passenger traffic south of Grant Road station could be adequately provided for by electric tramways, which might conveniently be laid down on the existing railway track.

12. Question fifth—

"Assuming the existence of free and rapid communication by rail, tramway or otherwise, the construction of two arterial thoroughfares running North and South, what areas on the Island are specially suited to the housing of

(1) the middle classes who visit the Fort daily for employment,

(2) the labouring classes including the mill-hands and other factory employes?"

13. My Committee consider that the Mahim Woods and the northern part of the island would be the most suitable localities for the housing of the middle classes But it is strongly urged that no buildings should be undertaken until the whole of the above areas have been carefully surveyed and adequate roads made in all directions. Strict regulations should be laid down as to where and how the buildings are to be located, and every endeavour should be made to prevent overcrowding and the spoiling of open sites. It is also believed that if the Mahim Woods and the foreshores were provided with thorough drainage, good roads and facilities for rapid transit by railways and electric tramways many of the well-to-do classes would also build residential quarters in these improved localities.

14. The labouring classes should, it is considered, be provided for about Dadar and Matunga, and the north-east of the island generally as it is in these areas that most of the labour is required both for the mills and the new docks.

15. The sixth question is—

"What special measures are necessary or desirable in the nature of the provision of cheap workmen's train or workmen's tramways to enable the working classes to be cheaply accommodated in the less frequented portions of the Island where land is available on easy terms? Assuming that cheap fares can be arranged for traffic between certain hours, will the working classes be able to pay these fares and a rent adequate to give a reasonable return on the capital invested in accommodation schemes?"

16. My Committee, while generally approving of the idea of having workmen's trains or tramways, have considerable doubts as to whether such facilities would be availed of by the people, as the average labourer would rather walk miles than pay a carriage fare. To induce such men to use trains and trams the fares would have to be reduced to a minimum that could not possibly give a reasonable return on the means of transit provided. While of opinion that the labouring classes would flock to cheap residential quarters on the areas previously indicated, my Committee think that it would be advisable to postpone any scheme for the provision of workmen's trains and trams for the present.

17 In conclusion, my Committee urge the advisability of appointing a Commission representing all classes, to consider the schemes now formulated, and to finally adopte a working plan that would embrace a comprehensive scheme for the adequate development of Bombay Island and its internal communications for the next twenty or thirty years to come.

Mr. Wacha proposed the omission of word "entire" in the second para. He remarked that the Association were in accord with his Excellency as far as a comprehensively planned scheme for the development of the City but they were not in entire accord. He accordingly moved for the amendment of the sentence, which was agreed to.

THE RECLAMATIONS IN BACK BAY.

Sir Sassoon J. David was in favour of Reclamations being made in Back Bay and he moved an amendment proposing that the wording of the reply be changed accordingly.

Mr. S. A. Nathan seconded the amendment.

Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Patit observed:—"While expressing its opinion on such important points as are set forth in the Government letter I think our Association should not rest content with expressing the wishes and the views of the wealthier classes of the different communities only. An influential and representative body like ours might be expected to express opinions well considered and representative of the inner feelings and true needs of all classes of people. The time is now ripe for considering a trovi, comprehensive and co-ordinated scheme for the development of the city. For the future welfare of our large and rapidly increasing population it is necessary that the development should proceed, with cautious step along the lines of a well-defined policy from which there should be no divergence except such as would be acutely called for by the changing conditions, the growing needs and the exigencies of the time. I am in accord with those who urge the necessity of widening our arterial roads North and South. But the heavy outlay that would be involved in widening the Abdul-Rehman Street cannot be ignored but is rather particularly to be considered Moreover the question at once assumes serious proportions when it involves disloding residents already established, under conditions spelling countless delays and protracted litigation. The provision of more and more housing accommodation for all classes is the most pressing problem of Bombay. Unless this problem is firmly tackled, the overcrowding will continue and the distress will be as acute as ever. The widening of Abdul Rehman Street involves the demolition of large quantities of house property. Thanks to the City Improvement Trust we have had enough of demolitions. I think the City must have some breathing time. Under the conditions I would wish that the development of Mahim preceded the demolition of Abdul Rehman Street.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji would never support a scheme wholly and purely for the benefit of the rich. He thought Mahim woods might be developed and that would provide considerable area for housing a large portion of the population. The Trombay Scheme, he thought had better be left to some private syndicate or body and the reclamation in Back Bay might better be left alone.

Mr. J. A. Wadia would not encourage the kind of language Mr. Manmohandas used for the rich. He knew that the Bombay City Trust had made a profit of something like 75 per cent by completing the Colaba Reclamations. He was however, not prepared to support Sir Sassoon's amendment. The paragraph in the draft reply was not objectionable as that was only an expression of opinion on their part and the Government were not bound to accept that. Of course Government had their experts to advise them that advice would be acted upon in light of the suggestions the public make.

Mr. Wacha remarked that Sir Sassoon had drawn a very fine picture of Back Bay when it would be reclaimed. But an even finer and much more brilliant picture was presented of Back Bay some years ago as to how it would look when reclaimed. But it was found the schemes could not work. What Mr. Wacha would suggest was that they should not at once go to reclamation. If after the population was settled in other areas available for housing people, it was found that reclamation was necessary they would have to do it. Mahim would certainly provide a large area if the woods were utilized and Wadi would do the same if the Municipality were only to remove from that place the Love Grove Pumping station. They could for the present therefore let alone the Back Bay reclamation and utilizing Trombay should be left to some private company or syndicate. On the whole paragraphs 4 and 5 were very good and but for the alteration that utilizing Trombay should be left to private enterprize the paragraphs might be allowed to remain. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Jehangir Petit in seconding the amendment suggested that it would be better if Mr. Wacha added to his amendment words to the effect that when the reclamation was undertaken it should not be at the expense of the Municipality or the City Trust.

Mr. Wacha could not accept that, because he believed any improvement whether large or small was to be made, the expenses must be borne by the rate-payer.

Taking up the second suggestion of Mr. Jehangir Petit Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey moved an amendment same as Mr. Wacha's amendment plus the suggestion that with a view to preserve the beauty of the Bay and its sanitary effects the reclamation if ever executed should be from a point opposite the Panday Sanitarium to Colaba point.

Sir Sassoon's amendment on a division was lost and the meeting adopted the amendment of Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. Wacha having withdrawn his amendment in favour of the latter.

Coming to the question of channels of communication Mr Wacha suggested the omission of suggesting the widening of Abdul Rehman Street. He thought that to make a new road was impossible or very expensive and the proper remedy was to improve and extend the existing road. This could be done by widening and extending the Frere Road to the north as far as possible.

But he withdrew that amendment in favour of the one subsequently moved by Mr. Jehangir Petit to the effect that the 7th para might be made to read: "That the immediate needs of the city do not require any further channel of communication.

Sir Sassoon proposed that one wide road from north to south should be made on economic lines.

Mr. Brady seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey suggested that there should be two wide roads, one mainly for passenger traffic and another for goods traffic.

On a division Mr. Jehangir Petit's amendment was agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned to Friday next to consider the remaining part of the draft reply.

CHILDREN'S SANATORIUM AT VERSOVA.

To those who give any thought to the problems of the day, one of the most pressing is clearly the condition of the children in our cities, as upon them depends the well-being of the next generation. The problem, more especially, of the immediate future of the little ones in our hospitals, handicapped by ill-health and poor circumstances, cannot fail to present itself as a very urgent one—Are they to return at once to the insanitary conditions and scanty food of their homes and, if so, what must the result be? On inquiry we find that almost inevitably a relapse takes place necessitating re-admission to hospital, or else the poor little sufferers fall into the grip of one of the many forms of tubercular disease, so prevalent in this city. Can nothing be done to provide these unfortunate little ones with the few weeks of good food and pure air which would enable them to tide over the period of convalescence and regain full health and strength? It is to this end that funds are now being appealed for in order to build a sanatorium outside Bombay where orphans and destitute children of all communities can be accommodated. Medical experience proves that the climate above the Ghauts is unsuited to the majority of cases, and an ideal spot for the undertaking seems to have been found in Versova with its unrivalled situation, life-giving sea breezes and close proximity to Bombay. A plot of land has already been obtained there, and it is hoped that building operations may be commenced at once, so that the coming hot weather may find a colony of little ones established and laying in a store of health and strength which will enable them to take up the burden of life once more with renewed hope and energy It is only necessary to mention a few of the influential names on the Committee, of which Her Excellency Lady Clarke has kindly consented to be President, to show the scheme has the support of all branches of Bombay Society:—Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, H H. the Aga Khan, Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Mrs. Quicke, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Narotom Moraji Goculdas, Sir Harkissondas Narotomdas, etc. etc., Hon. Secy. Mrs. W. D. Sheppard and Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. James Begbie, Bank of Bombay, to whom subscriptions may be sent. A theatrical entertainment already mentioned in these columns has as its object the furtherance of this scheme. The new Empire Theatre has been kindly lent for two nights, Feb. 27 and 28, by Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy and the Directors, and an attractive programme consisting of a curtain raiser "The Ninth Waltz" and a two Act play "The Jacobite" is being presented by a Company of well known amateurs. It is hoped that the Bombay public will support their efforts with its usual generosity, especially when it is remembered that in this case they are not only benefiting a deserving charity but will also have an opportunity of spending a delightful evening in the most charming and up-to-date Theatre in the East.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Successful Punjabi Student.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 21.

According to private telegraphic advices received in Lahore a Punjabi has come out successful in the competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service held this month in London. Lala Madan Lal Puri, the successful young man, is a passed student of Lahore Medical College. He has been in England for less than two years. His father is a well known pleader in Shahpur.

FORGING PROMISSORY NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 21.

At the High Court Sessions to-day, Mr. Justice Harington presiding, the case of Harry Price was concluded. He is charged with forging promissory notes and taking delivery of money fraudulently. The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty and his Lordship reserved judgment.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The Royal visit to Denmark and Norway has been cancelled owing to the murder of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal.—Admiral the Prince of Wales presided last week at the annual meeting of the Royal Navy Fund in the United Service Institution.

Ballooning.—The Hon. Mrs Assheton Harbord left London in a baloon on Friday night and after an exciting voyage made a prilous decent near Verdun.

Drama.—"Stingaree the Bushrager," by E. W. Hornung has been produced at the Queen's Theatre. The "Beloved Vagabond," by W. J. Locke, at His Majesty's, and "Malia," a Sicilian play, at the Shaftesbury.

Ecclesiastical.—Convocation of Canterbury assembled on Tuesday and continued its session On Wednesday at the Church House. In the Upper House, the Bishop of Salisbury presented the report of the sub-committee of five Bishops appointed to draw up an historical memorandum on "the ornaments of the Church and its ministers." The Primate and the Bishop of London spoke last week on the Church schools question.

Elections.—The Unionists have won back the Ross Division of Herefordshire by a majority of 1,019.—Mr. W. M. Kavanagh, Nationalist, has been elected unopposed in Carlow.—Mr. T. Agar Robartes (L.) was on Wednesday the only candidate nominated for the vacancy in the representation of the St. Austell Division of Cornwall, caused by the resignation of Mr. W. A. McArthur (L.), and was accordingly declared elected.

Football.—Wales beat Scotland by 8 to 3 by football on Saturday.

Ireland.—Sir A. Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, has been dismissed, and Captain N. R. Wilkinson appointed in his place, owing to the reported Viceregal omission on the loss of the regalia of the Order of St. Patrick. Sir A. Vicars still demands a public inquiry, and has publicly replied to the report.

Labour.—The shipyards on the north-east coast will be closed on February 17 if the shipwrights' dispute with their employers is not settled.

Law.—The "Financial News" has been condemned to pay £500 damages for libellous comment on Mr. A. Digby's promotion of a colliery syndicate at Coventry.—The Court of Appeal has decided that a married man's promise to marry on his wife's death is void.—Mr. Justice Channell has decided that the West Riding County Council's action, enforced by the Board of Education, in ceasing to recognize the Garforth Church school, was "ultra vires."—The House of Lords has reversed a decision of the two lower Courts in a case between a railway and a trader.—Mary Ann Robinson has confessed to perjury in the Duce case.—The Countess of Yarmouth has obtained a decree "nisi" of nullity of marriage against Lord Yarmouth.

London.—Mr. Ralph Knott's design for the new County-hall has won the first place in the competition.—A new water reservoir, costing £340,770, is to be constructed in the Lee Valley.—Lord Londonderry, the Primate, and Mrs. Humphry Ward spoke last week in advocacy of evening play centres.—At Wednesday's meeting of the London County Council it was stated that 43 048 necessitous children had received meals in the Council's schools.

Music.—M. Claude Debussy has made his first appearance in England.

Naval and Military.—On April 1 Church parade of the Territorial Force will be held.—Lieutenant G. R. Shawrey-Cookson, 13th Hussars, has been dismissed on insubordination and breaking arrest. Mr. Haldane has appointed Colonel G. F. Ellis, C. B., to be Director of Organization and Mobilization, with effect from April 2.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on January 30, Lord Londonderry attacked the Government's Irish policy, which was defended by Lord Beauchamp. On February 3 the debate on the Address ended, after speeches by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Crewe, Lord Ashbourne, and Lord Dudley, who opposed exceptional measures like the Irish Crimes Act. On the 4th, after a vote of condolence in connexion with the Portuguese murders, the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal was discussed.—In the House of Commons on January 30 a Labour amendment to the Address, regretting that the Government had promised no legislation on lack of employment, was rejected by 195 to 146. On the 31st amendments were moved, in the direction of self-government for India and Egypt respectively, but were withdrawn after Mr. Morley and Sir E. Grey had given the Government's views. On February 3 Mr. Long moved an amendment criticizing the Government's failure to suppress Irish lawlessness. Mr. Birrell replied; and on the 4th, after speeches by Sir E. Carson and others, the amendment was negatived by 414 to 115. An address of condolence on the Portuguese assassinations was passed without dissent.

Political.—Mr. Asquith replying to a women's suffrage deputation last week, said the Government could not initiate the desired change. The suffragists made disorderly demonstrations at the houses of Cabinet Ministers, and several women, refusing to pay fines, have been sent to prison.

Poor Law Children from the subject of a report, by Dr. Macnamara, just published.

Sanitation.—Sir J. Crichton-Browne, at a Sanitary Inspector's dinner on Saturday, urged the need of preventing the use of tuberculous milk.

Sir William Gilbert was entertained at dinner on Sunday, Lord Onslow presiding, and made an interesting speech.

The French Masters' Society had its annual dinner on Saturday.

The Solicitor-General.—The honour of knighthood has been conferred on Mr S. T. Evans, K.C., M.P., on his appointment to the office of Solicitor-General.

Wrestling.—The tournament at the Alhambra resulted in victory for Jack Esson, Joe Carroll and Jack Carroll.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Under the Government's scheme of universal military training, in eight years there will be 214,000 men trained and equipped for war.—Good rains have fallen in New South Wales and South Australia.—M.C.C. beat Victoria, on Tuesday, by 330 runs.

Canada.—A very heavy snowstorm has blocked railways and given work to the unemployed in Ontario and Quebec.—Last year's immigration showed an increase of 61,464.—About 50,000 men will be wanted for railway construction this year.

South Africa.—Mr J. X. Merriman has formed a Cabinet in Cape Colony, Dr. Jameson having resigned.—In the Transvaal, the Asiatic registration dispute is settled, the Indians agreeing to register and the imprisoned passive resisters being set free. Mr. Smuts, Colonial Secretary, denied that the Transvaal Government had claimed down on the question. They did not wish to exclude Asiatics, but simply to ensure the proper registration of those who were rightfully in the Transvaal. The Governor and Premier of Natal are on a tour through Zululand.—The Natal Government has offered £100 reward for the arrest of Dinuzulu's agent.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, strenuously urges measures to control trusts and stamp out business corruption; defends the prosecution of law-breaking corporations, and specially refers to the Standard Oil Company and the Atchison Railroad.—Several more banks have stopped payment.

Thaw has been acquitted as insane and sent to an asylum.

The Plague.—Our Special Correspondent describes the attitude of the San Francisco Press in regard to the plague danger as criminal.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—Fresh negotiations have begun for the transfer of the Congo State to Belgium.

France.—A report presented to the Chamber on the Franco Canadian treaty of commerce recommends its ratification.—A number of soldiers have died in an Alsatian snowstorm.

Germany.—In the Upper House of the Prussian Diet last week Prince Bulow defended the Polish Expropriation Bill, which was criticized by several speakers, but was read a second time.—The Government seems unable to get a majority for its financial proposals.

Japan.—The emigration of labourers to the United States has ceased.

Portugal.—After collisions between the police and armed crowds in Lisbon on January 23, and the announcement of fresh measures against disorder, the King and Crown Prince were shot and killed on February 1 while driving to the Palace. Dom Manuel, who thus becomes King at the age of 18, was slightly wounded; but the Queen, though in the same carriage, was unhurt. Three assassins were killed on the spot; and several others have been arrested. Senhor Franco has resigned the Premiership, and a coalition Ministry has been formed from different Monarchist parties.

Turkey and Persia.—The Porte asserts that it has given orders for the evictions of Persian territory to cease, but the Turkish Consul is said to have contained his aggressions. According to a Turkish account has merely been suppressing Kurds.

Obituary.—The King and Crown Prince of Portugal; Admiral Sir A. Farquhar; Sir Henry Tyler; Sir R. Paget; Professor J. S. Pettigrew; Mrs. Rylands; Sir W. G. Johnson; Captain John Robertson; Mr. S. E. Peyton; Mr. C. S. Murdoch; Lord Crawshaw; Sir W. Mackinnon; Mr. A. M. Sutherland-Graeme.—"Times."

THE MURDERS IN PORTUGAL.

ASSASSINATION OF THE KING AND CROWN PRINCE.

DOM CARLOS, King of Portugal, and his son, the Crown Prince, were assassinated in Lisbon on Saturday, Feb. 1.

King Carlos, with Queen Amelie and the Crown Prince, had been staying on a hunting excursion at Villa Vicosa, their country seat. Saturday had been publicly announced as their day of return to the capital. The royal train reached Lisbon without incident, bringing the royal passengers to the south side of the River Tagus, which they had to cross. The usual suite were in attendance, but there were no unusual precautions.

Long before the arrival of the royal steamer large masses of people had assembled in the squares near the quay, where the Court officials, functionaries, and various dignitaries, together with the young Infante Manuel, were waiting to welcome their Majesties back to the capital. The steamer approached with the King, the Queen, and the Crown Prince sitting in the prow, smiling and waving greetings to their friends ashore.

On disembarking the King at once went up to and very warmly greeted the President of the Cabinet, Minister Senhor Joao Franco, and conversed with him for at least ten minutes. Their Majesties next held a brief and bright reception of the various other dignitaries, and then proceeded to their Court carriage, the King and Queen occupying the back seat with their faces to the driver while the two Princes sat facing their parents. The horses then moved across the Plaça de Commercio. It was a slow passage in almost absolute silence through the sombre and impassive crowd until the front of the Home Office was reached, just where the carriage should have turned the corner to the arsenal.

Then, according to the graphic narrative of a Lisbon correspondent, suddenly and silently a young man in a cloak stepped from the crowd and, unobserved, climbed the back of the royal carriage. In a moment it was seen that he had a revolver in his hand, and before anything could be done he aimed point-blank at the King. The first shot pierced his Majesty's throat, and the second struck him full in the back. The King, putting both hands to his head fell sideways on to the Queen. At the very same moment, and in the confusion, a bearded man rushed forward and aimed point-blank at the Crown Prince

and a good, all-round man. His accomplishments, indeed, were remarkable, alike as author, artist, and sportsman.

Prince Louis Philippe, Duke of Braganza, the late Crown Prince of Portugal, was born at Lisbon on March 21, 1887. He had only returned a few months ago from a prolonged tour in the Portuguese colonies in Africa, where his presence had elicited immense enthusiasm. Like his father, the Duke of Braganza was a Knight of the Garter.

A NEW GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the Council of State was held on Sunday evening, Feb. 2, in Lisbon, King Manuel presiding. Senhor Franco, the Premier, and the leaders of the Monarchist parties offered the King their support in the form of a Monarchist coalition. The King accepted this proposal, declaring that he placed himself in the hands of his councillors, counting on their patriotism and wisdom. The Franco-Cabinet subsequently tendered its resignation, and after a long consultation between King Manuel, Queen Amelie, and the party leaders, it was stated that Vice-Admiral Ferreira do Amaral had been entrusted with the formation of a coalition Ministry. This was finally constituted as follows:—

Vice-Admiral Ferreira do Amaral, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Senhor Campos Henriques, Minister of Justice; Senhor Auguste Castilho, Minister of Marine; Senhor Wenceslao Lima, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Senhor Sebastien Telles, Minister of War; Senhor Espregueira, Minister of Finance; Senhor Carvet Magalhaes, Minister of Public Works.

The Premier and the Ministers of Public Works and Marine are independent of the various political parties, the Ministers of Justice and Foreign Affairs are Regeneradors, and the Ministers of War and Finance are Progressists. Senhores Castilho and Magalhaes hold office for the first time. The new Cabinet relies on the support of all the Monarchist parties.

The "Seculo" publishes an interview with Senhor Bernardino Machado, leader of the Republican party. His words to the reporter were:—"Restore our co-religionists and our liberties. That will naturally produce appeasement, and we will then return to our pacific propaganda."

A telegram received in Madrid from Lisbon states that the new Premier has taken vigorous measures to prevent a rising. The constitutional guarantees have been suspended; martial law has been proclaimed; and ninety-four political prisoners have been placed on board a steamer, and will be confined in Portuguese Africa.

The following are said to be the intentions of the new Cabinet:—"To annual the dictatorial decrees regarding liberty of the Press and the extension of the jurisdiction of the police; to send trials for political offences to the ordinary tribunals; to restore Parliamentary immunity; to annual all the dictatorial decrees of Senhor Franco, with due regard to important interests; to dissolve all the administrative, departmental and communal commissions appointed by Senhor Franco and his prefects; to restore the powers of the old elected assemblies; to convoke the Cortes for the ratification of the oath of the new King, and to hasten the date of the Parliamentary elections, which was fixed by Senhor Franco for April 5."

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says:—There is not one syllable of truth in the report that pourparlers are taking place between Paris, London, and Madrid as to eventual English intervention in Portugal. The rumours is considered to be a malevolent attempt to ventilate in the newspapers a question which has never been raised, but the discussion of which in the European Press might easily make serious mischief.

THE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

The news of the murder of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal has been received everywhere in England with feelings of horror and indignation, and the deepest sympathy is felt for Queen Amelie. The King and Queen, who have been on terms of close and intimate friendship with the Portuguese Royal House, were profoundly affected by the news. Both they and the Prince and Princess of Wales early on Feb. 2 addressed telegraphic expressions of their sympathy to the Queen of Portugal, and sent to the Portuguese Legation messages to the like effect. A message of regret was forward in the name of the British Government through the medium of the British Legation in Lisbon. Throughout the day the Portuguese Legation in London was in receipt of messages expressing abhorrence of the crime and deep sympathy with the widowed Queen and the young King. Many pulpit references to the crime were made in places of worship in London.

The forthcoming visit of the King and Queen to the Courts of Denmark and Norway has been cancelled and the first Court at Buckingham Palace has also been cancelled as a mark of mourning for late King of Portugal and the Crown Prince.

The following announcement was sent out by the Lord Chamberlain on Feb. 2:—"The King commands that the Court shall wear mourning for four weeks from this day for his late Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, K.G., and his late Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Portugal, K.G. The Court to change to half-mourning on Monday, the 17th inst. And on Monday, March, 2, the Court to go out of mourning."

It is announced that the King and Queen will be represented at the funeral in Lisbon of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal by Prince Arthur of Connaught, who is now in Spain. The British Navy and Army will be officially represented at the funeral.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTES OF CONDOLENCE.

A vote of condolence in connection with the Lisbon murders was moved on Feb. 4 by Lord Ripon and seconded by Lord Lansdowne, the two leaders, who, in mourning, were in consultation before the attendance, all in mourning, became general. The address to His Majesty conveyed the expression of the indignation and deep concern with which the House had learned the assassination of His Majesty's ancient ally and friend His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves and of His Royal Highness the Duke of Braganza, and prayed His Majesty that he will be graciously pleased to express to His Majesty the present King on behalf of the House their abhorrence of the crime and their sympathy with the royal family of Portugal and with the people of that country. The motion for the address was agreed to in silence.

When the Prime Minister rose to move the address of condolence in the Commons all members uncovered. It would be difficult, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said, to find words adequate to express the indignation and horror with which the news of this mad, revolting crime was received throughout the civilised world. He pictured in striking words the scene at the assassination, a crime almost without parallel in history. "The main street of a great city is filled on a quiet afternoon with the usual crowd of busy and peaceful citizens; a carriage drives up containing the royal family. Suddenly an assault is made by a group of assassins, and the King, the kind, manly, friendly King, a man of high intelligence, of great accomplishments, a man devoted to his people and to his duty, is smitten to death as he sits, and with him his son so full of youthful hope and promise." Such a scene brought shame upon the human race, shame which was only redeemed by the calm courage displayed by a noble woman. No wonder this foul deed had been regarded with execration everywhere. It affected especially, for Portugal was our traditional ally, and its murdered King was a close friend of our Sovereign, and the stricken Queen was born and brought up within these shores. At the close of the right hon. gentleman's short speech and at intervals during its delivery there were subdued cheers endorsing the sentiments to which he had given utterance. Mr. Akers-Douglas, in Mr. Balfour's absence, added a few words on behalf of the Opposition. The address was agreed to "nine contradicente."

ABROAD.

Telegrams of condolence and sympathy have been addressed to King Manuel and Queen Amelie by the Czar of Russia, the German Emperor, the Kings of Denmark, Norway, and Servia, and other royal personages. President Roosevelt has also sent a telegram. A resolution of sympathy and of condemnation of the crime has been passed by the United States Senate, and in the French Chamber M. Pichon expressed similar sentiments on behalf of the French Government, though a protest was offered by a Socialist Deputy.

Manifestations of sympathy and regret in connection with the assassinations took place on Feb. 4 in the Spanish, Italian, Dutch, and Russian Parliaments.

THE following telegram has been received by the Consul General for Portugal in Bombay. "His Majesty the King desires you to convey His most grateful thanks to all the persons present at the Requiem Service."

(Sd.) CHAMBERLAIN-IN-WAITING.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

British Indians in the Transvaal.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, February 4, Lord Ampthill called attention to the treatment of the British Indians in the Transvaal, and moved for papers because he thought that it would not be desirable that the compromise which had been effected between this country and the Transvaal should pass unnoticed in Parliament. He bore testimony to the moderate action of their Indian fellow-subjects, and at the same time he congratulated the Government on having escaped a great danger. He however complained of the state of affairs which had been allowed to exist in the Transvaal until a week ago, the imposition of conditions on the British Indians which could not be regarded as fair and reasonable in this country and he pointedly asked why did the Government give self government to the Transvaal until this question was settled.

Earl Roberts: It is a great relief to me to learn that the trouble between our Indian subjects in the Transvaal and the Government in that colony has been settled, and in a manner which, it is hoped, will be successful. I agree it is a trouble which ought never to have arisen, if we may judge by the ease with which a compromise was arrived at as soon as public opinion was drawn to the matter. In my opinion it is much to be regretted that some person intimately acquainted with the habits and customs of the natives of India was not deputed in the first instance to confer with the Transvaal Government when the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, 1907, was being drawn up. If that had been done, it is scarcely possible to believe that it would have been drawn up in a manner which gave such offence to our Indian subjects. No one who knows the difficulties which the white men have to contend against in South Africa in earning a livelihood can for a moment doubt that the Transvaal Government is justified in making such laws as may be necessary to prohibit the future immigration of Asiatics into that colony, and also to arrange for the deportation of those who have obtained admission by fraudulent means. But on perusal of the Blue Book which has recently been issued I gather that it was not so much the Act that was resented by our Indian subjects as the measures which were adopted to give effect to that Act, chiefly the registration by finger-prints and the insistence upon the names of the relatives being noted in certain cases. These were, in my opinion, grievous errors which could not fail to cause the deepest offence to Indians, and they were undoubtedly justified in opposing the law. I rejoice that this question of registration has been settled, and that henceforth the finger-print system is not to be enforced in the case of Indians of whose respectability there can be no doubt; and I would earnestly express my hope that in that class may be included all Indians who have had the honour of wearing the King's uniform, and have served loyally and faithfully in

THE NATIVE ARMY.

(Cheers.) The origin of the finger-print system was the detection of criminals. Its use may since then have come into general practice; but still the system smacks of criminality; and I think we can all readily understand that its application, especially in a foreign land and to only one section of the community, must necessarily be felt as a degradation by any self-respecting Indian. I hope, too, that in the form of registration the mention of the female relatives will not be insisted upon. It may be a matter of small moment in this country, but I can assure your lordships that it is a matter of the greatest importance to Indians. In their country, even among the most intimate friends, no allusion is ever made to a native's female relatives. So strong is this customary reticence that it is a sufficient reason for their object to this law. When Indians elect to travel over the world they must, of course, abide by the laws of the country where they may be dwelling. At the same time it is clearly our duty to watch as carefully over the interests of our own subjects as it is to watch over the interests of our own subjects. And while the various Governments of South Africa are at liberty to make such laws as they may think necessary for the protection of those who are under their rule, we cannot expect that we shall escape obloquy, and perhaps something much more serious, if we do not do our best at all times to save our Indian subjects, wherever they may be, from being treated without due consideration. (Cheers.)

Lord Curzon, on rising to address the House for the first time, said:—I do not like to remain altogether silent while this subject is being discussed. It is a subject which came very much to the front while I was for India. It is one in which I took the warmest personal interest, and in which the Government of which I was the head played a somewhat prominent part.

The question came before us in India in an twofold aspect in relation both to Natal and the Transvaal. The Government of Natal, where the same difficulties have long existed in a much greater and more acute degree than in the Transvaal, sent a deputation to India to ask us to agree to the repatriation of the labourers we had sent to them at the end of their term of engagement. We were willing to make this great concession to them—a concession somewhat unpopular with the coolies themselves—provided we could make terms to secure the relaxation of the hardships and disabilities under which the free and unindentured Indian population of Natal then laboured. We found not much difficulty in coming to terms with the deputation, but the Natal Government declined to accept our proposals. Then there came the question of the Transvaal. Your lordships are all aware of the cruel and disabling restrictions that were placed upon the Indian population in that country. They were one of the contributory causes of the war. As soon as the war was over we felt it our duty, as the trustees of the Indian people, to address the then Secretary of State upon the subject. We put, I think, a very strong plea before him. A little later Lord Milner came to us with a request that we would provide him with a number of coolies—he first asked for 10,000 and afterwards for 20,000—to inaugurate railway labour in the new possessions, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. I have sometimes seen it stated that we declined that offer. That was not the case. We agreed to find these men, and once again we used the position to endeavour to get better terms for the free Indians in the Transvaal. I am sorry to say that again we failed.

THE SETTLEMENT.

Since then matters have come to a head, and they have culminated in the crisis which has only just been dispelled during the past few days. I desire to join with my noble friend who has made such a powerful statement of the case and with Lord Roberts in their congratulations upon the compromise that has been reached. It is one that seems to me to be honourable to both parties. At the same time, the Blue Book seems to me to be rather unpleasant reading. To me it leaves a rather disagreeable taste in the mouth. There seems to have been some lack of consideration exhibited by the Government of the Transvaal. In the first place they rushed through their anti-Indian legislation with unnecessarily and uncalled for haste, and, as it is seems to me, almost independent speed. Secondly, there was a failure or apparent failure on the part of General Botha to act up to the undertaking which he appears to have given to endeavour to find some method of identification superior to that of finger impressions and less liable to the objections that were raised against that system by Indians (Hear, hear.) Then, as regards the finger-print system, as the noble lord who has just spoken has pointed out, the analogy which was attempted to be drawn between it and the Indian practice was an unfair analogy, or at any rate it was unfairly used by the Boer Government. Still, the system and method of finger impressions that were proposed in the Transvaal were undoubtedly humiliating and wounding to the susceptibilities of our Indian fellow-subjects in that country. Then I think there was a failure on the part of the Transvaal Government to distinguish, at any rate up to the latest stage, between those Indians of good social status and refined education and the Indians of lower class and occupation—petty traders and artisans, whose competition really had to be feared. That is the charge—I do not state it in stronger terms than that—which we are justified in bringing against the authorities in the Transvaal. Then, as regards the Government, I confess I think that the noble lord did listen a little too readily to the pleas which were advanced to him by the Boer Government. I think he showed an excessive deference to their presentation of the case, that his protest in favour of our own fellow-subjects might have been couched in a rather more heroic form and that, considering the great experience that the noble lord had in India itself, where he left such an excellent reputation as an administrator, he might have foreseen a little more clearly in the early stage the dimensions which this problem would assume in India and the intense feeling which would arise there. The fact is if I may put it in a sentence, that there would seem to me to have been a strange lack of imagination on both sides in this controversy, both in the Transvaal and here; and without imagination certainly it is my experience that any Oriental policy is certain to break down. Well, we have now arrived at a settlement of the question, but I imagine that His Majesty's Government will be the last to argue that that temporary settlement is a final settlement of the question. I am sure that your lordships release that this question is in reality about the most momentous and the most far-reaching which could possibly confront any body of statesmen.

THE INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Let me from my residence and service in India state to your lordships, if you will permit me, what I conceive to be the Indian point of view. It may be stated in a narrower and in a wider aspect. In the first place, as regards South Africa itself, the Indian coolie, or at any rate, the educated man who is behind the Indian coolie and who has conducted this agitation, sees that the coolie or the artisan is invited and even encouraged by our Government to emigrate from India, we send him to a colony which he enriches by his labour, and then society there appears to turn round upon him and treat him as if he were a pariah dog. He is penalised there, not for his vices, but for his virtues. It is because he is a sober, industrious, frugal, and saving man that he is such a formidable economic danger in the situation. (Hear, hear.) And then the Indian remembers that, at any rate in a large number of cases, he has fought for the British Empire in South Africa, and that it was largely owing to his efforts that Natal was saved. I do not know if your lordships have seen in this Blue Book a petition which emanates from a number of Indian soldiers who served the Empire, not only in India, but in South Africa, and who complain there in language of great pathos and almost of bitterness of the treatment which they were about to receive. That is an appeal which, I venture to say, no man can read in this House without compunction and even without a certain sense of remorse. Now if I may follow the Indian on to a wider field of argument, he claims the full rights of citizenship of the British Empire. I do not think it is for us to blame him for that. We have taught it him. We have inspired him with these ideas. It is the result of our speeches, our writings, our text-books, which he studies in India, our principles of administration and of education. Feeling has been growing up in India in recent years, and it arises from the value which is attached by the educated Indian to the principles of freedom and equality which he has been taught to regard as the birthright of the British citizen. That is a very valuable, and, in my judgment, a very sacred, feeling. I do not think we ought to say anything or do anything to depreciate or to deride it in the smallest degree; because it is, after all, the only basis upon which you will expect the loyalty of an Asiatic population to an alien rule to be permanently developed or maintained. So much for the Indian point of view, in so far as I know it.

THE COLONIAL ASPECT.

Now no one can possibly give an opinion upon this question who looks at it merely from one side or the other. The Indian point of view is so opposite and, if one may say so, so irreconcilable to the colonial point of view, that I should be the last to contend that this question should be regarded exclusively through Indian spectacles or decided in Indian interests. The colonial point of view is entirely different. I, perhaps, have more sympathy with the Indian aspect myself, but, still, I endeavour to understand the colonial point of view. I realise that it is a natural one, and that, in a way, it is quite unanswerable. You cannot expect the colonist to be an altruist in these matters. He is, if you like so to describe him, selfish; but if he is selfish it is only in the pursuit of a principle which is the guiding law of all life, and even of all civilisation, and that is the instinct of self-preservation. He desires to keep the colonies for the white man which the white man has won and in which the white man can live. I do not believe, from a careful study of the evidence, that the English colonist in South Africa or elsewhere is in the least degree inspired by a feeling of racial superiority or class distinction. He says to himself, "That which has been won by British money and British blood let the British keep." He declines to acquiesce in any system which will mean a sensible and permanent lowering of the standard of life, and he feels, perhaps more than anything else, the danger of being confronted with an enormous black problem, which hangs like a cloud on the horizon of his existance, and of having superadded to that problem the danger and menace of a great brown problem as well. Well, if this be a fair diagnosis of the case, it appears that you have two forces, both of great potency and of great vitality, pulling in opposite directions within the framework of the same empire. If that be so, we may well realise that it is one of the most difficult problems with which any Government can be confronted.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

In these circumstances what is the duty of the Government, or of any Government? No rough and ready solution of this question is possible. No laws can be laid down, no principles devised by his Majesty's Ministers or any one else, which will solve this question. But what they can do is this. They can endeavour as far as possible to reconcile these opposing factors and principles and anyhow endeavour so to work that there should be, as far as possible, no clash and no collision between them. And the methods by which they can proceed in that direction are, I think, these. In the first place they can see, or their representatives in India as far as India is concerned can see, that fair terms are invariably secured for the labourer or the emigrant when he goes out, both for his labour and for his residence in the country to which he goes, and, should his return be desired, for his return when it is to come about. It is for the Government to see that a good bargain is made for its own subjects in all our colonies, and perhaps still more the bargain once made, to see that the terms are not hastily or rash y altered at a later date to the detriment of the man who has staked his all in his acceptance of the terms which he understood his Government to offer him. Then I think that the Government ought to see that the restrictions imposed upon Asiatics are made as little vexatious as possible, as little injurious as may be to religious and social susceptibilities which we may, perhaps, not fully understand, but which are embedded almost as if they were sacred principles in the groundwork of the Indian nature. Then I think they ought to see that nowhere shall occur the painful situation of Indian gentlemen or native gentlemen, from wherever they may come, of character, respectability, and education, being treated as if they were common coolies and labourers and herded together, so to speak, in a pen with men of very much lower status and occupation than themselves. (Cheers). In fact, I think it ought to be the object of the Government to show to colonial Governments that just treatment of our colonial fellow-subjects is quite compatible with the best interests of the colony itself. There is another suggestion which has been made—namely, that the Government should try to discover and to open, perhaps in some other part of Africa or of the world, some other field of emigration to which our Indian fellow-subjects may go, free from the disabilities and restrictions to which I have alluded. I will not pursue that suggestion this evening, although, for my own part, it is one which I do not look upon with quite so much favour as some of the authorities who have taken it up. In any case I hope the recent proceedings which have culminated in a victory on the whole for our Indian fellow-subjects, which I think they have deserved by their dignity and their patience, may read a lesson, not, perhaps, altogether unneeded, both to the Government of the colony and to the Government which sits upon that bench—a lesson to the Government of the colony that it cannot afford to treat without the utmost consideration the rights of these immigrants, its British fellow-subjects, in any part of the empire; a lesson to his Majesty's Government that they owe a duty just as great to the dusky millions of India as they owe to the white people of their own race in any colony of the British Crown. (Cheers)

LORD ELGIN'S DEFENCE.

The Earl of Elgin (Colonial Secretary) though grateful for the congratulations that had been expressed on the settlement of this question, considered that in the circumstances the debate was not so well timed as the action in another place, where the amendment to the Address on this subject had been withdrawn. (Ministerial cheers.) He rejoiced that in connection with a matter about which feeling had become so acute a settlement had been arrived at which might be accepted as being satisfactory to both sides. (Hear, hear.) He was most grateful to the Transvaal Government, which he ventured to remind the noble Lord who had just spoken was not the Boer Government, for the readiness with which it had listened to any suggestion and considered any proposal submitted to it by his Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) He had every reason to believe that the understanding given to himself by General Botha in conversation, that full consideration should be given to the question whether it would be possible to abandon the proposals of his Government with regard to the British Indians, had been faithfully carried out, and the correspondence showed that Transvaal Ministers were animated by a desire to deal with this matter in a reasonable spirit. (Hear hear.) If anyone had wilfully interfered to prevent a settlement he should join in condemning such action. Obviously the question whether or not there had been obstruction with the object of delaying a settlement could not be discussed until they had fuller information than could be conveyed by telegraph; but he earnestly hoped that when they were able to study the subject with full acquaintance of all the facts it would be found quite unnecessary to discuss the respective responsibilities of the various parties concerned. We had given self-government to our Colonies in various parts of the world, which involved devolution of responsibility, including that for the maintenance of law and order; and conceding the principle that what was won by whites should be kept for whites, he would like to know how small white communities could perform the duties and fulfil the obligations which they had undertaken if they had not within their bounds an adequate number of white inhabitants. In the competition between East and West economic forces would inevitably prevent this. Therefore the policy had been adopted of excluding British Indians, not because of their qualities, but because their good qualities, and especially their frugal and temperate habits made them such formidable competitors of the white man. If on account of the play of economic forces there had been a great influx of Asiatics it would have tended to destroy the political equilibrium which was necessary for the good government of the Colony. He was convinced that it had never been the intention or wish of the Transvaal Government to degrade or humiliate British Indians or to impose fresh restrictions on them, and he believed it was the fact that every one of the disqualifications which were the subject of negotiation by the British Government before the war had ceased to operate. He made that statement on the authority of a letter which he had received only the previous day from the Governor and High Commissioner, who had been good enough to go into the whole matter. He ought to add, in order that there might be no misunderstanding, that there were disqualifications still in existence, specially in reference to the tenure of land and mining concessions; but those disqualifications were never mentioned or taken exception to in the same manner as the others. The real contest had been over the method of registration, and nothing else. It was objected to because it was compulsory, and because the taking of finger impression was insisted upon. He thought it unnecessary and undesirable that he should enter into differences which now fortunately had come to an end. He would only say with reference to the remarks which fell from Earl Roberts that he should be only too glad to take note of them and forward the suggestion he had made with regard to certain classes of citizens, particularly soldiers. As to the identification, he thought it would have perhaps been sufficient to have taken the impression of the thumb only, but there was no intention of making any suggestion of criminality by including digital impression as well. However the settlement which had been made had been accepted as an honourable settlement by both sides, and gave hope of renewed and continued good feeling, which would enable the Indian Colony in the Transvaal, though it must always be limited in number, to maintain a definite and honourable position. (Cheers)

The Earl of Elgin: There was a disability to trade outside the locations which was a great grievance; that is removed. But the disability in regard to the holding of land was not mentioned by the British Government at the time, and has not been removed.

A GENUINE GRIEVANCE

The Marquess of Lansdowne: I do not know whether it has been raised, but it seems to me a real genuine grievance, and as long as it is not removed, they have a natural cause for complaint. Then there is the question of passes. Is it not the case that these Indians, no matter what their position is, are compelled even at the bidding of a native policeman to show their passes? That seems to me to be a slight on any Indian. There still remains the power of arbitrary compulsion under which an Indian even of good position may receive very short shrift indeed if the local authorities desire to drive him out of the country. I do not in the least complain of the colonial Government for taking stringent measures to relieve themselves of the presence of undesirable Asiatics, but what I do venture to suggest to the House is that in dealing with these people it is necessary above all to discriminate between one class and another. There is no country in the world where class distinctions count for so much as they do in India; and, when you render a respectable merchant, domiciled in the country as a man of business, liable to treatment in no way differing from that which can be accorded to a common coolie, you do create a very great grievance which is felt not only among the British Indians in South Africa, among his Majesty's Indian subjects in all parts of the empire. All these things have really been admitted by his Majesty's Government themselves. We find in the Blue Book a very vigorous protest from the Secretary of State for India against the proposed treatment of the British Indians; we find similar protests from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the noble earl himself. What we desire to draw attention to, and what we regret, is that this illustrious triumvirate should not have had a little more courage—(cheers)—and, having raised their objection, should not have stood to it a little more manfully. What exactly happened was that they raised their objection, and then allowed themselves to be put off by assurances, not of very great importance in regard to the treatment of distinguished Asiatic visitors when they arrived in South Africa, and there was a rather vague

PROMISE OF FUTURE LEGISLATION

I cannot help thinking that his Majesty's Government might have taken advantage of the series of opportunities which were offered to them for bargaining and making better terms for these people. It seems to me that they knew what it was desirable to do, but that they missed the opportunity of doing it. Now we have a satisfactory compromise, and let us hope that that will afford a solution of the difficulty. But what has happened in the meantime has been of the gravest importance. There has been very great excitement in India at a time when it was not at all desirable that there should be public excitement. There have been meetings attended by native gentlemen and chiefs of the highest position, and the whole country has been stirred by these events. In our view these are events which need never have occurred if earlier in the day his Majesty's Government had had the courage of their opinions, and pressed rather more strongly the very sound views which we know they all had. The noble earl took exception to Lord Curzon's observation that there were British Indians in the Transvaal who had been under fire with our troops. I think his statement was absolutely correct. I find in the document number 53 in the Blue Book the petition of more than 100 Indian ex-soldiers who recite that they are British subjects and were most of them brought to the colony in connection with the Transport Corps raised at the time of the late war:—"When your petitioners came to South Africa they were told by their officers that it would be possible for them at the end of the war to settle in any part of South Africa and to receive honourable employment." Those men would naturally feel a sense of very rankling injustice when they were treated in the manner I have described. I do not think this discussion can have done any harm, and I earnestly hope it may be of some use in calling attention to what is, after all, a very momentous question, the necessity of doing what we can to secure the King's subjects, no matter of what race or colour, just and considerate treatment in whatever part of the British Empire they may happen to find themselves. (Cheers,)

Lord Ripon had long felt strongly on this question. They must recognise that it related not only to the natives of India, but to the general principle of colonial government, and when they entered into negotiations with persons over whom they had no ultimate control it was impossible to enforce their views beyond a certain point. They all rejoiced at the arrangement which had been made. If there were any papers which could be produced beyond those before the House he should be happy to give them.

The subject then dropped.

THE RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

Speech by Lord Curzon.

On Thursday, Feb. 6, Lord Curzon rose to call attention to the Convention recently concluded with the Russian Government relating to the respective interests of Great Britain and Russia in Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet, and to move for papers. So far as he was concerned, the discussion would not be conducted in any spirit of hostility to the Government. He rejoiced at a good understanding with Russia, establishing harmonious relations. Referring to his own experience at the Foreign Office under Lord Salisbury, he observed there was nothing in this policy to which his side of the House would be likely to object if they were convinced that the arrangements made were of a satisfactory nature and likely to be followed by a permanent peace. I confess (said Lord Curzon) that I look with some apprehension to the future that is likely to await the few British commercial or economic institutions or concessions that we still enjoy in the capital of the Persian kingdom. (Opposition cheers). Then if you compare the trade routes by which foreign commerce enters Persia, as many as seven are placed in the Russian sphere, and these include the trade route to which I have referred which enters Persia on the western side on the direction of Bagdad, and by which the whole of the articles of commerce capable of being introduced into the country on mule back, whether from England or from India, is brought up the Persian Gulf and by the River Tigris to Bagdad, and then across the mountains into Persia. The value of the British trade on this route amounted to a million a year, and at present it is not much less than three-quarters of a million; yet the whole of that trade has been handed over to Russia. This short description is sufficient to show that the Russian sphere contains all that is best in Persia, all the principal centres of trade, all the main sources of political or commercial influence, and in the whole of this sphere so long as this treaty continues, we are debarred from seeking to procure political or commercial concessions. I remember the Foreign Secretary made a speech in the recess in which he said: "We have safeguarded the Indian frontier without foregoing commercial prospects in any part of Persia where we had it." If that is the degree of knowledge possessed by the advisers of Sir Edward Grey I am not surprised at the sacrifices which appear to me to have been made. But, even so, I think we should have been content if a similar laxity of interpretation had been applied to the construction of the British sphere, at least where the Russian sphere ended, brought down as it has been to the heart of the country. There we might have expected the British sphere to begin, the more so in consequence of the conditions of predominance that I have described in the southern part of the country. Every argument that could be used for bringing the Russian sphere down to Kasr-Shirin or Ispahan or Yezd could be equally and even more strongly adduced for bringing the British sphere to those points. Your lordships may have heard the name

OF THE KARUN RIVER

in the south-west. Many years ago Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, with a great flourish of trumpets, announced that he had obtained the concession of the navigation of the River Karun for British enterprise as a set-off for a Russian political concession in the north. Then a little further to the east is the Persian port of Bushire where for a hundred years we have had a British Consul-General. From Bushire starts the main line entering Persia from the south—a line which goes up country to Shiraz and Ispahan. At Shiraz we have had summer quarters. Yet, though in the whole of this sphere the evidences of British commercial supremacy are unquestionable, the entire region has been excluded from British influence. In future we are to have no greater rights there than are enjoyed by Germany, even by Russia herself. What ought to have been according to all the arguments used in this treaty a British sphere has been converted into a sort of Tom Tiddler's ground, upon which the nations of Europe will fight out their commercial battles of the future, Russia is left secure in her position of ascendancy in the north, but in the south, where, as a result of all this labour, this expenditure, those disinterested sacrifices we have acquired the position which I have described, we are no better off than the latest newcomer. (Hear, hear.) It may be that the noble lord who will speak for the Government will be able to give some explanation of this part of the Agreement, but I can only say that it appears to me to involve an almost inexplicable sacrifice of British interests in that part of Persia. (Opposition cheers.)

I now pass to the British sphere. This is drawn under the Agreement from an arbitrary point on the Afghan frontier through Persia to the port on the Persian Gulf of Bundar Abbas. If the justification of these arrangements is that they are intended to protect the frontiers of the two Powers, how is it that a section of the Afghan frontier in the extreme north-west has been left out of the Agreement? The omission of that piece of frontier from the Agreement is, I think, likely to be attended with rather inconvenient consequences in the future. The British sphere contains only one city of any size, against eleven within the Russian sphere, and only one trade route, as against seven. It is a sphere of no commercial or economic importance whatsoever. It is inhabited, where it is inhabited at all, by a sparse and, in the main, a nomadic population. It is only one-half the size of the Russian sphere, and the greater part of it consists of what the late Lord Salisbury used wittily to describe as "very light soil." (Laughter.) All the reasons that have been alleged for extending and stretching the Russian sphere down into

THE HEART OF THE COUNTRY

have been ignored, and the only considerations advanced by his Majesty's Government are those of a strategical nature for the protection of an exposed corner of our Indian Empire. I do not object to that claim at all. I am the last to minimise its importance, because I believe I was one of the first to draw attention in my writings on Persia many years ago to the strategical importance of Seistan. I am sure we are very glad that aspect of the case has been so satisfactorily considered by his Majesty's Government, but while keeping a very open eye on that territory it seems to me that they applied the telescope to their blind eye with respect to the remaining British interests in the whole of the rest of Persia. (Hear, hear.) As regards strategy, the Government would be mistaken if they thought our strategical interests in Persia were confined to that particular corner. The whole history of the past hundred years would be worth nothing if it were not clearly established that we have great commercial, political, economic, and telegraphic interests in all parts of Persia, particularly in the south. In the case of Russia, the whole of these considerations in drawing up the Russian sphere have been borne in mind and have been used to justify an extension of influence which the most ardent sympathiser with Russia can scarcely have dreamed of in his wildest moments. In the case of the British sphere they have all been ignored, and for the security of a portion of the British border—not an unimportant thing in itself—it seems to me we have sacrificed our commercial and political position, or at least have jeopardised that position, over the greater part of Persia. (Opposition cheers.)

I am now brought to a consideration of the Persian Gulf. Your lordships are no doubt familiar with the fact that scarcely any page of British history can be read with greater pride and satisfaction by Englishmen than that which records our operations in the Persian Gulf. By the most disinterested efforts, by immense expenditure spread over more than a hundred years we have classified the waters of that sea, we have sounded and buoyed channels and laid down telegraph cables. If there is a part of Persia where our interest might have been expected to be recognised in this document it would surely have been in the Persian Gulf. But there is no mention whatever of the Persian Gulf in the body of this Agreement. It is true that prefixed to the Agreement is a letter issued by the Foreign Office in which his Majesty's Government draw attention to previous declarations of British policy and reaffirm the importance of maintaining

BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Russian Government, in the course of the negotiations, explicitly stated that they do not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf—a statement of which his Majesty's Government have taken formal note. I cannot help asking the question. If that assurance was given by the Russian Government why was it not stated in a letter of Russian Minister over his own signature? Why is the assurance given by Russia about the Persian Gulf not included in the body of the Treaty? (Opposition cheers.) It is only fair to note the two-fold explanation given by the Government. They say in the first place that the Gulf does not touch the Russian or the British frontier and that, therefore, there is no occasion to allude to it. But the Gulf touches the British frontier just as much as the greater part of the Russian sphere of which I have spoken touches the Russian frontier. The second defence of the Government is that the Gulf is only partly in Persian territory, but I can only conclude that the omission of any reference to the Persian Gulf in the body of the Treaty is one of its most unfortunate features. (Opposition cheers.)

I think also his Majesty's Government ought to proceed very warily in dealing with the territory or the future of Mahomedan countries. The British Sovereign is the ruler of the second largest Mahomedan population in the world. It is one of the most valuable and loyal elements, one of the most solid assets, in the fabric of the British Empire. I am not certain that we have been altogether happy in recent years in our dealings with Mussulman countries. I do not feel sure that Morocco has any great cause to be grateful to us for our action on her behalf but however that may be it ought to be one of the cardinal features of our policy, wholly irrespective of party, to avoid any attitude or policy capable of arousing the suspicion that we were in the least degree indifferent to the interest or careless about the future of Mahomedan countries or institutions. (Opposition cheers.) There is one defence of the Agreement with regard to Persia to which I am bound in fairness to refer. We are told that its great justification has been that the Russian Government has refrained from intervening in the troubled state of affairs in that unfortunate country. I am not at all clear that it is due to this Treaty that the abstention has taken place, nor am I confident that, if matters develop further, that abstention will be capable of being maintained. But I think the real answer to this plea is contained in

THE PLEDGES OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

as regards the integrity and independence of Persia, not contained for the first time in this Treaty, but repeated no fewer than five times in the last seventy years, pledges to which I attach so much importance that I do not think it required any superior validity by being included in this arrangement. I am sorry not to have been able to speak about the Persian aspect of the case in more favourable terms, but I have reluctantly been driven to the conclusion that, whatever may be the ultimate effects produced, we have thrown away to a large extent the efforts of our diplomacy and of our trade for more than a century, and I do not feel at all sure that this Treaty in its Persian aspect will conduce either to the security of India, to the independence of Persia, or to the peace of Asia.

As regards Afghanistan, the preamble of the treaty inserted by his Majesty's advisers is quite admirable. Their object is to ensure the perfect security of the respective frontiers of Russia and Great Britain in Central Asia and to maintain in these regions a solid and lasting peace. Afghanistan does not enjoy the same degree of political independence as the kingdom of Persia. For the best part of half a century the Afghan ruler has engaged to conduct his foreign relations only through Great Britain, to have no foreign relations except with Great Britain, and in consequence he has received an ample subsidy from the Government of India. Therefore it is not possible to argue that Russia has ever or does now enjoy a position of equality with ourselves in Afghanistan. On the contrary, we have acquired and enjoyed a position of political predominance there quite as great, indeed greater, than any that can be claimed by Russia in those provinces of Persia to which I have already referred. In the case of Afghanistan, therefore, we might expect that concessions, if made, would not at any rate emanate from us. What are the contributions made by the two Powers to this new agreement regarding Afghanistan? The British Government engages not to change the political status of Afghanistan, not to annex or occupy any portion of the country, not to interfere in its internal administration. Those three engagements correctly represent the spirit of British policy in Afghanistan for many years, and if his Majesty's Government thought it desirable to embody them in a definite diplomatic agreement no one has any right to cavil. Then there is a fourth engagement, that the British Government will exercise their influence in Afghanistan only in a pacific sense, and will not themselves take or encourage Afghanistan to take any measures threatening Russia. That, too, represents the spirit of our policy. I do not think any Government has existed in this country for the last twenty-five years or that any Government will ever exist again which would contemplate marching through Afghanistan and using Afghan territory as a jumping-off place for an attack on Russian interests in Central Asia I should regard any such proceeding as

A WILD AND DEMENTED ACT.

So far so good, although the inclusion of this provision here seems to give to Russia for the first time the right to have a voice in our arrangements with the Ameer of Afghanistan which may be fraught with some inconvenience in future; but apart from that there is an ambiguity in this clause to which I would like to call attention. The frontier of Afghanistan between Persia and the Oxus was drawn out and delimited by the British and Russian Governments in 1885 and 1886, and it is recorded in a treaty; in other words, both Powers pledged themselves to the defence of this country. We are bound by the most solemn obligations to the Ameer of Afghanistan so to defend it if attacked, and it may be regarded, therefore, as the outer frontier of the British Empire.

Now, why do we pledge ourselves never to take nor to allow Afghanistan to take any action of a threatening or hostile character across that frontier? Why is it that the Russian Government has not given a similar pledge in connection with this matter? Along the whole of the northern frontier of Afghanistan are Russian positions, Russian troops, and their railways are even stored there for extension to Herat. If this treaty is going to be a solid guarantee for the peace of

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

No one will be better pleased than myself i the noble Lord the Under Secretary is enabled to give explanations that may remove many of the apprehensions I have suggested, still more if the concessions which I have described, and which appear to me so excessive, turn out to be well and profitably made, and if in giving much we have gained more. No one will be more anxious than your Lordships to congratulate the Foreign Secretary, who carries with him such a large measure of public confidence, if one can feel convinced that the arrangement that he has concluded will not merely involve a temporary reconciliation of divergent interests, but will be a lasting guarantee for peace and harmony between two great nations. (Cheers.)

LORD CROMER'S VIEWS.

Lord Cromer, who spoke from the cross benches, approached the question from a wholly different and more general point of view than that of Lord Curzon. It was not possible to appreciate the merits and demerits of the Agreement without taking into consideration the general condition of affairs in the East That condition had been described as one of unrest, but he believed the transition stage was now approaching an acute phase. He dwelt on the changing relations between the classes and the masses in India and Egypt, and held that there could be no doubt that the recent war with Japan had exercised a very great influence. All this might give rise to serious reflection, but he did not think it should cause great anxiety. It was impossible to foretell what would be the result of the ferment now going on, more especially as the principle of nationality had taken root in the East. The conclusion might be safely drawn that jealousies and rivalries of European nations brought into contact with Eastern peoples had enormously increased the difficulty of dealing with the Eastern problem. He instanced the cases of Morocco and Macedonia as to the Convention he agreed that it had produced already a very satisfactory effect in Persia. He could not help thinking that but for it there might have been already a state of considerable tension between this country and Russia; and he believed it would facilitate their dealing with other Eastern problems.

Lord Fitzmaurice, after a glowing tribute to Lords Curzon and Cromer, expressed his satisfaction that the Convention had not been assailed in its broader and more general character. He did not complain of the Convention being discussed, for nowhere could it be more adequately dealt with than in that House. He gave a general sketch of concession made in Persia in the past, the result being disappointment; dealt with the financial condition of the country, and described the rivalries between Russia and Britain. The Government then considered whether it was not possible to place the whole relations with Russia upon a clear and permanent position. It had been said that the line of demarcation had been drawn in favour of Russia and that it would cripple British trade; but the ordinary condition of trade would continue as they were now. If concessions had been made to Russia, corresponding advantages had been made to British interests. He defended the policy of bringing to a termination the long and useless struggle with Russia and tracing the trade routes, he said that after all they had kept in their hands some of the most important routes in Persia. As to the Bagdad route to the Persian frontier, there were others interested, and he asked, whold the Government have acted wisely if they had wrecked the negotiations by opposing the settlement as to this route? All the existing concessions, even in the Russian sphere, would be maintained. With regard to Afghanistan, it had been said that the consent of the Ameer should have been first obtained; but that was not the view of many who had studied the question, for it would have led, among other things, to great delay affecting the settlement of questions between Russia and England. As to the exclusion of reference to the Persian Gulf, their position with regard to it was well defined, and that position would not have been strengthened by its inclusion for their relations to the Gulf were not arguable. As to Tibet the Government had followed the policy laid down by their predecessors defending the permission given to trade agents to go to Lhasa from Russia, a right which had been conceded some years ago.

Lord Lamington had listened to the statement of Lord Fitzmaurice with satisfaction as to some of his declarations but he greatly regretted that the opportunity had not been taken by this Treaty to insert a clause dealing with the Persian Gulf.

The debate was adjourned until Monday, Feb. 10.

CONDITION OF INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Jan. 31 on the resumption of the debate on the Address in reply to the King's Speech Dr. Rutherford moved the following amendment:—

"But humbly submits that the present condition of affairs in India demands the immediate and serious attention of his Majesty's Government: that the present proposals of the Government of India are inadequate to allay the existing and growing discontent; and that comprehensive measures of reform are imperatively necessary in the direction of giving the people of India control over their own affairs."

He called attention to many grievances which, he said, were felt by the Indian people, such as the partition of Bengal, the lack of educational facilities, the exclusion of natives from the highest offices in civil and military affairs, and the repressive measures adopted by the Government; and he said that the root fault of the evils in India lay with the system of government. He advocated direct representation of the people in provincial parliaments, and urged the abolition altogether of the present Indian Council.

Sir H. Cotton, in seconding the amendment, asserted that the administration of Indian affairs was contemptuous of and indifferent to the wishes and feelings of the people. Lord Curzon's policy culminated in the accursed partition of Bengal, which created great disaffection. The feeling of unrest was serious and dangerous. This was due in the first instance, to Lord Curzon's policy, and had been aggravated by the policy of repression and coercion maintained since he left the country. If Lord Curzon sowed the seed of discontent, the growth of the plant had been most carefully fostered and nurtured by the Government since his time. He urged on the Secretary for India the importance of reconstituting the system of Indian administration.

Mr. Hart-Davies suggested that increased powers of local self-government would open up to Indians an alternative to the political career, which was the only one now open to them. A Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to thoroughly overhaul the system of Indian government.

Mr. O'Grady believed that the chief cause of unrest was the fact that India had an unsympathetic Government. The first reform should be to institute a system of free and compulsory elementary education at once. As a democrat he protested against the "settled fact policy" attitude adopted by the Secretary for India with regard to the partition of Bengal.

Mr. Smeaton contended that the present unrest in India was due to the unrighteous, dictatorial and reactionary system of government instituted by the late Viceroy, who should be impeached for his maladministration.

Mr. J. H. Roberts submitted that the condition of India seriously demanded the immediate attention of Parliament, and suggested the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. MORLEY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Morley, who was very imperfectly heard, said:—I think the House will allow me to preface the few remarks I have to make by informing the House of the decision arrived at by the Transvaal Government in respect to the question of Asiatics.

Everybody in the House is aware of the enormous and even passionate interest which has been taken in this subject, especially in India, and for very good reasons. Without further preface let's me say, this is the statement received by Lord Elgin from the Government of the Transvaal last night: "Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian and Chinese communities have offered voluntary registration in a body within three months, provided signatures only are taken of educated, propertied, or well-known Asiatics, and finger-prints of the others, and that no question against which Asiatics have religious objections be pressed. The Transvaal Government have accepted this offer, and undertaken pending registration, not to enforce the penalties under the Act against all those who register. The sentences of all Asiatics in prison will be remitted to-morrow." (Cheers.) Lord Selborne adds, "This course was agreed to by both political parties." I am sure that in every quarter of the House that will be very welcome news. (Cheers.) I do not like to let the matter drop without saying a word—I am sure Lord Elgin would like me to say it—in recognition of the good spirit which the Transvaal Government has shown from the beginning in this very troublesome and difficult episode, and the good end which they have accelerated.

INDIA AND PARLIAMENT.

In reference to the amendment now before the House, I have listened to the debate with very keen, lively, and close interest. I am not one of those who have ever complained of those grave topics being raised whenever opportunity offered in this House. On the whole, looking back over my parliamentary life-time, which is now pretty long, I think these has been far too little Indian discussion. (Cheers.) Before I came here were powerful minds like Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Bradlaugh and others who did raise Indian questions in a very serious and practical way, though I do not at all commit myself to the various points of view that were then adopted. But, of course, this is a vote of confidence, I am not going to ask anybody to vote for the Government on that ground. But I do submit that his Majesty's present Government in the Indian department has the confidence both of this House and of the country. (Hear, hear.) I think we have. A very important suggestion was made by my hon. friend now sitting below the gangway that a Parliamentary Committee should sit—I presume a joint committee of the two Houses—and my hon. friend who spoke last said that the fact of the existence of that committee would bring Parliament into closer contact with the mind of India. Well, ever since I have been at the India Office I have rather inclined in the direction of one of the old Parliamentary Committees, but I will not argue the question now. I can only assure my hon. friend that the question has been considered by me, and I see what its advantages might be, but I also perceive very serious disadvantages that there might also be. In those old days they were able to command the services on those Indians committees of members of this House and members of another place who had had good experience of administration of one sort and another, and I am doubtful, considering the preoccupation of public men, whether we should now be able to call a large body of experienced administrators to sit on one of those committees. And then I would point out another disadvantge. You would have to call away from the performance of their duties in India a great body of men whose duties ought to occupy and I believe do occupy, all their minds and all their time. But it is an idea, and I do not entirely banish it from my own mind. (Hear, hear.)

DEMOCRACY AND IDEALISM.

Two very interesting speeches very significant speeches have been made this afternoon. One was made by my hon friend the mover and the other was made by the hon member for East Leeds. Those two speeches in my respectful Judgment raise a very important issue. I will explain my meaning. My hon friend the member for Leeds said that democracy was entirely opposed to and would resist the doctrine of the settled fact. My hon friend says democracy will have nothing to do with settled facts though he did not quite put it as broadly as that. Now if that be so I am very sorry for democracy I do not agree with my hon friend. I think democracy will be just as reasonable as any other sensible form of government, and I do not believe democracy will for a moment think that you are to rip up a settlement of an administrative or constitutional question because it jars with some abstract a priori idea. I for one certainly say that I would not remain at the India Office, or any other great and responsible departmental office on condition that I made short work of settled facts, and brought in my catalogue of first principles, and arranged the duties of government on those principles. No, nothing would induce me to do it; I would cut of my right hand rather than I would go into any administrative office on any such principles. (Cheers.) Then there is my hon friend, the member for Brentford. My hon. friend quoted an expression of mine used in a speech in the country about the impatient idealists, and he reproved me for saying that some of the worst tragedies of history had been wrought by the impatient idealists. He was kind enough to say that it was I among other people, who had made him an idealist, and therefore I ought not to be ashamed of my spiritual and intellectual progeny. (Laughter.) I certainly have no right whatever to say that I am ashamed of my hon. friend but who made a speech full of interesting views, full of visions of a possible future, and I do not quarrel with him for making that speech. I thought it very interesting and I believe—I will make my hon. friend a present of this—that those views are not at all without support among the people of this country.

INDIA AND AN IMPERIAL DUMA.

My hon. friend said that he was for an Imperial Duma. The hon. gentleman has had the advantage of a visit to India, which I have never had. I think he was there for six whole weeks. (Laughter.) His Imperial Duma was to be elected, as I understood, by universal suffrage.

Dr. Rutherford: No, not universal suffrage. I said educational suffrage, and also pecuniary suffrage—taxpayers and ratepayers.

Mr. Morley: In the same speech the hon. gentleman made a great charge against our system of education in India—that we had not educated them at all; therefore, he excludes at once an enormous part of the population. The Imperal Duma, as I understood from my hon. friend, was to be subject to the veto of the Viceroy. We are to send out from Great Britain once in five years a Viceroy who is to be confronted by an Imperial Duma, just as the Czar is confronted by the Duma in Russia. Well, that is not my idea of a democracy. My hon. friend visited the State of Baroda and thought it well governed. Well, there is no Duma there. I will speak quite frankly my own opinion. If I had to frame a new system of government for India, I declare I would multiply the Baroda system of government rather than have an Imperial Duma and universal suffrage. The speech of my hon friend, with whom I am sorry to find myself, not in collision, but in difference, illustrates what is to my mind one of the grossest of all the fallacies in practical politics—namely that you can cut out, frame, and shape a system of government for communities with absolutely different sets of social, religious, and economic conditions—that you can cut them all out by a sort of standardised pattern, and say that what is good for us here, the point of view, the line of argument, the method of solution—that all these things are to be applied right off to a community like India. I must tell my hon. friend that I think that is a most fatal and mischievous fallacy, and I am bound, after what I have said, to say that I do not think that it is at all involved in Liberalism. (Cheers.) I have had the great good fortune and honour and privilege to have known some of the great Liberals of my time, and there was not one of those great men, Gambetta, Bright, Gladstone, anybody you like, who would have accepted for one single moment the doctrine on which my hon. friend really bases his visionary proposition for a Duma. Is there any rational man who says that if you can lay down political principles and maxims of government that apply equally to Scotland, or to England, or to Ireland, or to France, or to Spain, therefore they must be true for the Punjab and the United Provinces?

Dr. Rutherford: I quoted Mr. Bright as making the very proposal I have made, with the exception of the Duma—namely, Provincial Parliaments.

Mr. Morey: I am afraid I must traverse my hon. friend's description of Mr. Bright's view, with which, I think, I am pretty well acquainted. Mr. Bright was, I believe, on the right track at the time in 1858 when the Government of India was transferred to the Crown; but I do not think he was a man very much for Imperial Dumas. (Laughter.) He was not in favour of universal suffrage—he was rather old-fashioned—(laughter)—but Mr. Bright's proposal was perfectly different from that of my hon. friend. Sir Henry Maine and others who had been concerned with Indian affairs came to the conclusion that Mr. Bright's idea was right—that to put one man, a Viceroy, assisted as he might be with an effective executive council, in charge of such an area as India and its 300 millions of population, with all its different races, creeds, modes of thought, was to put on one man's shoulder a load which no man, of whatever powers, however gigantic they might be, could be expected effectively to deal with. My hon. friend and others who sometimes favour me with criticisms in the same sense seem to suggest that I am a false brother, that I do not know what Liberalism is. I think I do, and I will even say that I do not think I have anything to learn of the principles or maxims, aye, or of the practice of Liberal doctrines even from my hon friend. (Laughter and cheers.) You have got to look at the whole mass of the great difficulties and perplexing problems connected with India from a common-sense plane and it is not common-sense, if I may say so without discourtesy to talk of Imperial Dumas.

AN IMPROVED POSITION.

I have not had a word of thanks from anybody, in the midst of the present shower of reproach, for what I regard, in all its direct and indirect results and bearings, as one of the most important moves that has been made in connection with the relations between Great Britain and India for a long time—namely, the admission of two Indian gentlemen to the Council of the Secretary of State, (Hear, hear.) An hon. friend wants me to appoint an Indian gentleman to the Viceroy's executive Council. Well, that is a different thing; but I am perfectly sure that, if an occasion offers, neither Lord Minto nor I would fall short of some such application of democratic principles. The Viceroy I have found as eager for reform and improvement, as acute in reading the situation which has been described eloquently by some of my hon. friends to-night, as any of us. (Hear, hear.) In itself it is something that we have Viceroy and a Secretary of State thoroughly alive to the great change in temperature and atmosphere that has been going on in India for the last five or six years, and I do not think we ought to be too impatiently judged. We came in at a rather perturbed time; we did not come into perfectly smooth waters. It is notorious that we came into enormous difficulties which we had not created. How they were created is a long story which has nothing whatever to do with the present discussion. But what I submit with the utmost confidence is that the situation to-day is an enormous and extraordinary improvement on the situation which we found when we came into office two years ago. (Hear, hear.) There have been heavy and black clouds over the Indian horizon during those two years. By our policy those clouds have been gradually dispersed. I am not so unwise as to say that the clouds will never come back again. Nobody who has ever thought at close quarters of the relations between India and this country would ever say that we will never have great banks of cloud again. It cannot be otherwise; but what has been done by us has been justified, in my opinion, by the event.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

Some fault was found, and I do not in the least wonder at it, with the deportation of two native gentlemen. I do not quarrel with the man who finds fault with that proceeding. To take anybody and deport him without bringing any charge against him and with no intention of bringing him to trial is a thing which, I think, the House is perfectly justified in calling us to account for. I have done my best to account for it, and to-day, any one who knows the Punjab, would agree that, whatever may happen at some remote period, its state is exceedingly quiet and satisfactory. I am not going to repeat my justification of that very strong measure of deportation, but I should like to read to the House the words of the Viceroy in the Legislative Council in November last, when he was talking to the Legislative Council about those circumstances. He said, addressing Lord Kitchener "I hope that your Excellency will on my behalf as Viceroy and as representing the King convey to his Majesty's Indian troops my thanks for the contempt with which they have received the disgraceful overtures which I know have been made to them. The seeds of sedition have been unscrupulously scattered throughout India, even among the hills of the frontier tribes. We are grateful that they have fallen on much barren ground but we can no longer allow their dissemination." Will anybody say that, in view of the possible danger pointed to in that language of the Viceroy two or three months ago, we did wrong in using the regulation which applied to the case? No one can say what mischief might have followed if we had taken any other course than that which we took. (Hear, hear.)

THE AMENDMENT.

Now as to the reforms that are mentioned in my hon. friend's amendment. It is rather an extraordinary amendment. "It submits that the present condition of affairs in India demands the immediate and serious attention of his Majesty's Government." I can cordially vote for that—(Laughter)—only remarking that the hon. member must think the Secretary of State, and the Viceroy, and other persons immediately concerned in the government of India very curious persons if he supposes that the state of affairs in India does not always demand their immediate and very serious attention." (Hear, hear.) Then the amendment says, "the present proposals of the Government of India are inadequate to allay the existing and growing discontent." I hope it is not presumptuous to say so, but I should have expected a definition from my hon. friend of what he thinks these proposals are. I should like to set a little examination paper to my hon. friend. I have studied them a great deal, but would rather not be examined for chapter and verse; but my hon. friend after his travels of six weeks knows all about them and the state of affairs for which they are the inadequate remedy. I do not want to hold him up as a formidable example; but in his speech to-day he went over—and it does credit to his industry—every single one of the most burning and controversial questions of the whole system of Indian government and seemed to say, "I will declare how far this is wrong and what ought to be done with so-and-so." I think I have got from him twenty "ipse dixits" on all these topics on which we at the India Office are wearing ourselves to pieces. I can assure the hon. gentleman that in dealing with India you will fare very ill if you do not listen to the experts. (Hear, hear.) When it is said, as I often hear it said, that I, for example, am falling into the hands of our officials, it should be remembered that those gentlemen who go to India get into the hands of other people.

Dr. Rutherford said he was in the hands of officials and of Indians.

Mr. Morley: Then he came out of the hands of both of them still with something to learn. (Laughter and cheers.) I wonder whether when this House is asked to condemn the present "proposals of the Government of India as being inadequate to allay the existing and growing discontent," it is realised exactly how the case stands. I will repeat what I said in the debate on the Indian Budget as to how the case stands. The Government of India sent over to the India Office their proposals—their various schemes for advisory councils and so forth. We at the India Office subjected them to a careful scrutiny and laborious examination. As a result of this careful scrutiny and examination they were sent back to the Government of India with the request that they would submit them to discussion in various quarters. The instruction to the Government of India was that by the end of March the India Office was to hear what the general view was at which the Government of India had themselves arrived upon all those plans, complexities, and important variations. We wanted to know what they would tell us. It will be for us to consider how far the report so arrived at, how far these proposals ripened by Indian opinion carried out the policy which his Majesty's Government had in view. Surely that is a reasonable and simple way of proceeding. When you have to deal with complex communities of varied races and all the other peculiarities of India, you have to think out how your proposal will work. Democracies do not always think how things will work. My hon. friend the member for East Nottingham shire made a speech which interested me and struck me by its moderation and reasonableness. He made a number of remarks in perfect good faith about officials, which I received in a chastened spirit, for he has been for a very long time a very distinguished official himself Therefore he knows all about it. (Laughter.) He went on to talk of the great problem of the separation of the executive and judicial functions which is one of the vital problems of India. I can only assure my hon. friend that that is engaging our attention both in India and here. It may fall to my lot at some future time to speak of it. One of the subjects to which the attention of the Indian Government has been specifically directed has regard to the mitigation of flogging, the restriction of civil flogging, and the limitation of military flogging to specific cases. My hon. friend appeals to me saying that all will be well in India if the Secretary of State will make a statement which will show the Indian people that, in his relations with them, his hopes for them, and his efforts for them, he is moved by a kindly sympathetic, and friendly feeling, showing them that his heart is with them. All I have got to say is that I have never shown myself anything else. (Hear, hear.) My heart is with them. What is bureaucracy to me? To me it is a great machine in India rather a splendid machines, for performing the most difficult task that ever was committed to the charge of any nation. (Cheers.) But show me where it fails—that it is perfect in every respect no sensible man would contend for a moment—but show me at any point, let any of my hon. friends show me from day to day as this session passes, where this bureaucracy, as they call it, has been at fault. Do they suppose it possible that I will not show my recognition of that fault and do all that I can to remedy it? Although the Government of India is very complicated and intricate they cannot suppose that I shall fail for one moment in doing all in my power to demons rate to those who live in India that I am moved by a kindly, a sympathetic, and a friendly spirit. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell was glad to hear from the Secretary of State that the difficulty with the Indians in the Transvaal had been settled, but he could not but remember that the difficulty had continued for six months. The partition of Bengal was but two months old when the Government came into office, and it certainly would not have interfered with the progress of administration had the new Ministry dealt with the subject at once. He agreed that a Duma or any form of representative Government was not possible, but the principles of Liberalism included the removal of real grievances, and there was abundant evidence that the partition of Bengal was radically bad both from native and official points of view. He protested against the imprisonment of the six barristers on a charge of sedition upon evidence that the Court had declared improbable and untrustworthy. There was no sedition on the part of the prisoners; they had simply taken up the cause of the peasantry in a protest against excessive taxation.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

S. S. "AUSTRALIEN."

List of Passengers.

The following passengers proceeded to Marseilles by the Messageries Martimes Company's steamer "Australien" on Thursday from Prince's Dock Shed M. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the shed at 10·30 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock Disinfecting Shed at 9 a.m. with all their baggage:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tiller, Mrs
Bord, Mr and Mrs and child
Toulet, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
De Chastengner, Mr
Tangny, Mrs
Farigoule, Mrs
Carre, Mrs
Lettir, Mrs
Honore, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Lemant, Mr
Le Boucher, Mr
Ballioux, Mrs, 3 daughters and one boy
De Montgrenier, Mr
Ghenardy, Mrs
Luccioni, Mr and Mrs and 5 children
Canteloube, Mrs and child
Le Genasquez, Mr
Le Henaff, Mr
Kertzer, Mr
Favaledi, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Michaul, Mr
Gardelli Mr
Francois, Mr
Florent, Mr and Mrs
Lanux, Mrs G.
Leroux, Mr and Mrs and child
Lamy, Mr
Hardi e, Mr and Mrs
de Dure, Mrs and 2 children
Loth, Mrs and 3 children
Bauce, Miss
Senac, Mrs
Jessie Kemp, Miss
Pearson, Mr M C
Berry, Miss
Loguette, Mr and Mrs
Gannier, Mr W J
Grapes Mr H
Loth, Mrs
Sideire, Sister
Lamreur, Sister
Sinclair, Mrs
Le Doublet, Mr
Meund, Rev L T, wife and daughter
Mesmer, Mr
Troment, Mrs
Annonette, Miss
Blumenthal, Mr B
Rougeot, Mrs
Agache, Mr
Bercabo, Mr and Mrs
Warwant Mr
Newton, Mrs
Ehrmann, Mr J
Barrow, General Sir H. Lady, and Miss E
Fowke, Lt G H S
Roby, Mr and Mrs O
Black, Maj Gen
Robertson, Miss
Green, Miss M D
Barlow, Capt G B
Perreau, Capt A M
Hole, Rev F W, Mrs and infant
Hale, Master
Clark, Mr W M
DeSouza, Mr J
Morel, Mr
Tembs, Mr B M
Desai, Mr M
Bahn, Mr H
Balm, Dr E
Greaves, Mr O D
Brannon, Mrs
Anastasiadis, Mr A N
Beller, Mrs and infant
Bore, Mr P N
Boge, Mr H B
Baker, Mrs K
Clarice, Miss
Griffith, Capt B
Klein, Mr
Marcos, Mr
Robinson Mr
Thomson, Mr N

FOR PORT SAID.
Petrocochino, Mr B P

FOR MAURITIUS.
Mehta, Mr Rameniee M

FOR ADEN.
Mann, Guido Mr
Baker, Mr

WRECK OF THE "WINDSOR."

Captain and Chief Officer Drowned.

Geraldton, February 7.

Probably no wreck that has occurred on the Australian coast has called for more heroic conduct and physical endurance than has characterised the rescue operations of the ill-fated "Windsor." Thrown right up on a reef exposed to the heavy seas of a southerly gale, the work was carried out in the most trying circumstances. When the vessel piled up on the reef Captain Walters, who with the chief officer, D. H. Jones, is among the drowned, was reckoning on being 15 miles to the westward. The officers attribute the disaster to a three-knot current setting in towards the coast, no warning to this effect being placed on the chart.

During the past couple of days a rescue party, comprising Messrs. Herman, Anderson, and J. Nelson, Constable Heritage, Mr. P. Cairnes, Mr. F. Hansen, the second mate, Pilot Gilmour, Mr. Partridge, and others, waded up to their waists in the surf about 80 yards from the wreck, but all their efforts were futile. Great mountainous combers were continously thundering over the vessel, and sometimes it was impossible to see those on board, or even the vessel, owing to the spray, which was thrown about 100ft. in the air. Until the rescue was effected it was thought only seven or eight men were left aboard, as only that number could be seen.

Sometimes Nicholson, an apprentice, would venture on deck and on receiving signals from the shore would pluckily attempt to throw lines over the side. Line after line was used, but all to no purpose, and finally he threw up his arms as though resigned to the fate which faced him. When night approached and the rescue party were leaving for the island they could hear above the roar of the surf the tolling of the bell of the forecastle head, a mute appeal for assistance.

The second mate and an apprentice named Morley remained on the reef near their comrades on the wreck, and the second mate and an apprentice both were bordering on a state of collapse. Despite persuation on the part of Pilot Gilmour, they would not relinquish their work. The second mate, having promised the mother of Nicholson that he would look after him, when the latter was thrown up through spume Matthews was the first to rush through the surging seas and rescue the lad.

"If we only had a rocket apparatus" was the cry of the rescue party as hour after hour they waited in the cold water cursing at their impotance. Sometimes they could hear the pitiful cries of those on board and then through the spume could hear the tolling of the bell. The boys and Chinese took refuge in the closet, and here they remained until yesterday afternoon. The Venus, in the meantime, had left for Geraldton.

At 5 p.m. the rescue party, temporarily sheltering in some wreckage, again heard the bell tolling. They could see the vessel going to pieces rapidly, and that the end was near. Rushing towards the edge of the surf, they saw one of the Chinese jump overboard. He had lashed himself to a piece of wood, and as he was carried in on the crest of the foaming wave they could see him turning over and over as it curled down. The backwash carried him 40 or 50 yards to sea again past the wreck. Ten minutes later he was again carried through the surf, and, regardless of danger, the rescuers rushed up to the very edge and hauled him in. Some of the rescuers were completely buried in the surf, and it is a miracle that none were drowned. Shortly afterwards five or six more Chinese jumped on the surf, and after undergoing pecular experience to their comrades were hauled into safety. Some were carried 200 or 300 yards further along the reef before they were carried throughout. The boys followed, and within the space of an hour all were in safety though completely exhausted. All night long they remained on the reef, cold and bruised. Early the next morning they were conveyed to the island, where they received every attention from the lessees.

Fishermen, volunteers, and others acted heroically throughout, and all Geraldton is proud of them, for every man of the rescue party risked his life, and it is the opinion here that something should be done in the way of recognition of their bravery. Much indignation is expressed locally and by the officers of the "Windsor" that no rocket apparatus was available at Geraldton. Had this been available the men could easily have been taken off earlier. Some rockets were used to carry small lines on board, but each time the line carried away.

When the "Penguin" arrived early this morning it was not known that a rescue had been effected, and a start was made to rig up the rocket apparatus. On approaching near to the ship it was seen that no one was on board, and it was concluded that all had been washed into the sea. A search was made for the bodies, and it cast a great gloom over the "Penguin's" party.

About 150 tons of sandalwood and portions of the steamer were strewn on the reef.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Macedonia," Captain C. D. Bennett, will sail to-day for London, etc with the English Mail of the 22nd February, a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Edwards, Mr
Cs ett, Mr
Kidd, Mr
Barr, Mr
Brown, Mr T M
Ormerod, Mr G M
Thompson, Mr J
Chesney, Mr H
Crozier, Mr P B
Bignell, Mr C
Congdon, Mr T
Turner, Mr
Macconochie, Mrs E
Lewis, Major H E
Chinn, Mr P E
Sargent, Capt and Mrs P B
Odlan, Mrs H
Wilmot, Mr Bardley
Wilmot, Mrs Barnley
Hart, Mr P
Tickersgill, Miss
Ini, Mr J
McDougall, Mr
McCallum Wright, Mr J
Webb, Mrs and Master
King, Mr and Mrs D
Carr, Miss
Rennie Mr G C
MacLean, Col
Brash-y, Mr T
Crozier, Mrs
Quicke, Col and Mrs W H
Grazziado, Mr P
Hewett, Mr and Mrs W J and child
Duncan, Mr C
Eyel—Lloyd, Major W E
Willoughby, Mr J G
Backstraw, Mr
Goff, Mr R W
Murray Capt W G
Oldham, Mrs M
Molesworth, Mrs
Atkinson, Mr and Mrs J M
Arathoon, Mr and Mrs child and infant
Agilvy, Mr M
Brown, Miss
Delferlo, Mr J
Burke, Mr and Mrs
Barker, Mr and Mrs P L. and 2 children
Mr W H
Beith, Mrs
Beith, Mr A
Backus Mr and Mrs
Burke, Mr and Mrs
Bell Maj L M
Bodger, Mr T M
Crosthwaite, Mrs H B
Captain, Robertson
Coury, Mr J de L
Condor, Mr J
Crooke-Lawless, Col
Crooke-Lawless, Mrs
Cumming, Miss
Clay, Mrs J M
Castle Smith, Mr M
Canley, Col and Mrs
Cox Capt, T V
Cove, Major A
Crowfrey, Mr T C
Cornelius, Miss
Dixon, Mr B J
Dixon, Mr C L
Dowling, Mrs
De Costa, Major and Mrs O and child
Day, Miss B
David Finlayson, Mr and Mrs
Dixey, Miss A D and child
Dixey, Miss
Davis, Miss
Drew, Mr A S
Edwards, Major G M C
Edgerley, Lady and 2 children
Egerton, Mrs and child
Erskin, Scott Miss
Elgie, Mr
Elgie, Mr J
Fane, Mr H N
Fox, and Sir C B
Forbes, Mrs George
Fits-Patrick, Mr J
Finlayson, two Misses
Gowan Mrs and infant
Glynton, Mrs M
Gradon, Miss
Gregory, Mr and Mrs J
Gupta, Hon K G
Gupta, Mrs
Golden, Maj B Von
Haigh, Mr Mrs and infant
Hart, Mr R
Hamilton, Mrs and 2 children
Hill, Mr H
Hannay, Mr R H
Heahl-, Mr A C and children
Hare, Mr and Mrs J
Ingram, Mrs E
Jones, Mr and Mrs
Jones, Mr H
Johnson, Mr S M
Knox, Mr H
Key, Mr and Mrs Percy, and infant
Little, Mr C
McGowan, Mr J
McIlvraith, Lady
Mackenzie, Miss M A
Martelli, Mr W G
Major, Mr R B
Major, Mr Philip
Moss Mr J H
Merrite, two Misses
Mailing Geant Mr
Mailing, Grant, Mrs
Mailing Grant, Miss
Maguire, Mr W R
Murray, Mr and Mr R
Molony, Mr O
McDougall, Mr and Mrs
McDougall, Miss Yate
Nicholls, Mr.
Nash Mr P A M
Ogilvy, Mrs W
Patterson, Mr Jardine
Pinney, Major J C D
Pinney, Major J C D
Pinney, The Hon Mrs D and 3 children
Phipps, Mr and Mrs J
Parelisen, Mr
Quiller stuart Capt
Rivett Carnac, Mrs S G
Reyne Mr G R
Reynolds, Mr E W
Rice Capt S K
Reynolds, Miss C
Rde Skerritt
Rudell, Mr N
Ramsay, Mr N H
Raphael, Mr A
Rose, Mr W
Scott, Mr G C
Semple, Mr D
Sovadgie, Mr Mr
Sells, Dr
Smith, Col J G
Siddons, Mr and Mrs F B
Swinlee Mr G H
Smith, Mr A
Smith, Mr J H
Sidekey, Mrs Joseph
Sinclair, Mr J H
Thomson, Mr and A Yalden
Tuthall Mr and Mrs
Tod, Mr A M
The Countess Minto, H E
Thomas, Mrs W L
Townshend, Miss
Thomas, Miss
Tomkins, Mrs L and child
Thacker, Mrs and Miss
Tovey, Mrs H
Tovey, Mrs Jessel child
Tosh, Mr A
Vandertalin, Mr J E
Violet Dillon, Lady
Vlasto, Mr P
Wilson, Mr and Miss R S
Wilson, Rev and Mrs Lee
Wilson, Mr A H
Wood, Mrs A E
Woodhouse, Mr E A
Walker Mr Dochring
Whitehead, Mrs E W
Weir, Miss O
Wilson Mr and Mrs A H
Weir Miss J
West Mr and Mrs T
Torre Mrs
Young Mrs W E
Dane, Sir Louis
Miller Mr J
Forman, Rev Mr J
Elliott Mr F
Hembury, Mr P L
Hanbry, Mrs
Hormusjee Mr S
Day, Mrs D A

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Feb. 7.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Dec. 3, 1908, Commander T D Dauntree has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with premission to assume the rank of captain.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's order in council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut S O Weigall has been placed on the Retired List, with premission to assume the rank of commander.

Feb. 3.

Fleet Paymaster W C Gilles has been promoted to the rank of paymaster-in-chief in his Majesty's fleet (Jan. 25); Surg. J H Lightfoot has been promoted to the rank of staff surgeon in his Majesty's fleet (May 15).

War Office, Feb. 4.

Commands and Staff.

Col. F Hammersley, from half-pay, to be a brigadier-general to command an infantry brigade, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed vice Major-Gen. W P Campell, C B (Jan. 24); Col. F J Davies, C B from assistant quartermaster-general to be a general Staff officer, first grade, vice Col. D Henderson D S O (Jan. 21); Col W Adye, a General Staff Officer, second grade, at Head quarters is promoted to first grade (Oct. 15): Capt F D Finlay, the Suffolk Regt, to be a brigade major, vice Capt R F Uniacke, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Jan 16); Cap A H Bathurst, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Breakshire Regt) to be a captain attached to the General Staff (garded brigade-major), vice Capt W H Wild, the Northumberland Fusiliers (Feb 3): Lieut G E M Thorneycroft, R A to be of aide-de-camp to Major-Gen W E Franklyn C B, commanding Third Division, vice Lieut R E Forrester, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) (Jan 6).

Establishments.

Royal Military College—Capt and Brevet Major L S T Holiday, V C Royal Marine Light Inf to be a commander of a company of gentleman cadets, vice Major H Wells-Cole D S O the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf) Jan 28; Capt R W M Stevens, the Royal Irish Rifles, to be an officer of a company of gentleman cadets, vice Capt L Brandreth, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt); Capt G L Crossman D S O the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt), to be an officer of a company of gentleman cadets, vice Major A L Trevor-Boothe, 4th (Q een's Own) Hussars (Jan 26).

Royal military Academy—Capt H G Lloyd R A to be an officer of a company of gentleman cadets (Class B), vice Capt M R Welsh the Worcestershire, Regt (Jan 1); Lieut E J Cummins, R A to be an officer of a company of gentleman cadets (Class B), vice Capt H E Carry, R A; Lieut D S Collins R E to be an officer of a company of gentleman cadets (Class B), vice Capt S H Cowan, R E (Jan 26).

Household Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—The undermentioned second lieuten-ants on probation to be second lieutenants:—J J Astor. W G Montagu, Earl of Gifford Feb 1.

Cavalry of the Line.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—Second Lieut A D Sloane to be lieutenant, on augmentation Jan. 23

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Lieut M Crawshay, from the Worcestershire Regt to be lieutenant, on augmentation Feb 5.

15th the King's Hussars—Capt F C Pilkington is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry. Supernumerary Capt J Knowles to be captain, vice F C Pilkington Jan 14.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Capt District Officer A G Chew retires on retired pay Supernumerary Capt District Officer C T Rolph, to be captain a district officer, vice A C Chew Feb 5.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt W Ellerala is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 13 Supernumerary Lieut H. H. Hulton to be lieutenant, vice A L N Biddulph seconded Jan 16 Second Lieut F S Pyne from Unattached List for Auxilliary Forces University Candidate, to be second lieutenant, with precedence next below H M M Robertson Dec 18, 1907, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Feb 5, 1908.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut E A H James is placed on temporary half-pay of account of ill-health. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—E M Sinaure, vice E A H James Jan 11; G C H White, vice H M Henderson promoted Jan 12; Gentleman Cadet H R P Reynolds from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenant Jan 11.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—The undermentioned second lieutenants on probation to be second lieutenants:—E H Noble, I B White Feb 1, H R C Tudway to be second lieutenant on probation, in succession to Lieut A W J Cecil, resigned Feb 5.

Coldstream Guards—The undermentioned to be second lieutenants on probation:—Lieut J B S Bourne May, from 5th batt. the Lancashire Fusiliers, in succession to Lieut J E Gibbs, seconded; R A Alston, in succession to Lieut R A Arkwright placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE TAILOR-MADE GOWN.

The fact that dresses partake so ostensibly of the tailor-made, thus rendering them appropriate for street wear, is going to bring them into great demand in the spring, and the coat and skirt will not be quite so popular. Some of the new models are designed for wear over the shirt blouse, others have a vest, and still others are made with a yoke of lace or embroidery, with sleeves of the gown material, finished with an under-sleeve to match the vest or yoke. In one of the new gowns from Paris the bodice is cut in one with a large double box pleat, which extends down the front to the hem of the skirt, graduating from a width of three inches from the waistline to seven at the hem. Three inches above the hem, on the panel, there is an over-drapery, which fits smoothly around the hips and pressed into pleats below, extending to a point high up the centre back. The under-skirt over which this drapery falls is trimmed with two inch bands or the material, each band being decorated with small silk-covered buttons to tone, put on in groups of three at regular intervals. These buttons appear on the sleeves, and there is a yoke of heavy lace with an inner yoke, cut circular, and a stock of pleated mousseline. Satin is extremely popular for trimming purposes and for linings, in which it has largely supplanted taffetas. Bands of satin are very smart on linen gowns, and where the tunic enters into the design the satin band is often used as trimming, and serves also to accentuate the line between the tunic and the under-skirt. Even embroidery is often arranged in a more or less set pattern or enclosed between lines to make the band emphatic. The skirts are extremely long, and as yet the round length is preferred to the train.

VOGUE OF THE FANCY BUTTON.

The discussion of dress accessories is extremely interesting, as there are so many lovely things that add to the perfection of a toilet, and from comb to shoe buckle these accessories seem particularly attractive this season. Buttons are telling items on the new styles of dress. Large and small, they figure conspicuously on the tunics, the sleeves, or the square-cut yokes. In the extreme tailor-made cloth or silk covered buttons are used, or the new ivory designs, coloured or tinted to match the suit, but in novelties there are beautiful designs in metal and enamel, wood, embroidery covered, and precious stones. One of the prettiest of these buttons is a plain smoked pearl, with a tiny star cut in the centre. There are some lovely covered buttons, too, comprising all sorts of embroidered effects in colour, Oriental designs, and even buttons of hand-wrought metals, copies of antiques, and carved tortoise shell. The latter designs set with stones, exquisite of colour, add greatly to the effectiveness of some costumes, and are often very beautiful. Other fascinating buttons are the large plaid ones, with smaller sizes to match with chased gold rims and rich lustrous colourings crossed in red, green, and gilt, together with large and beautiful jewelled buttons of cabochons which are chiefly used on the fur coats and coatees, and also on velvet coats. In smaller buttons the Japanese cloisonne and enamel designs are used; and miniature buttons hand-painted adorn some of the smart coats for wear with reception gowns in velvet. These buttons are also used on evening robes and evening furs.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M. D., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations during the year 1907.

Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, C. I. E., Rs. 500; Trustees of the Damodardas Tapidas Charitable Trust, Rs. 175; Mr. H. A. Pereira, Rs. 150; Mr. Hirjibhoy Manockjee Sethna, Rs. 75; Mr. Herjibhoy Maneckjee Sethna, Rs. 75 (second donation); H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Lamington, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., (Governor of Bombay), Rs. 50; a sympathiser, Rs. 50; the Hon'ble Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S. through Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Rs 30; Mr. F. R. Wadia, M. A., LL. B., Mr. Ratan J. Tata, The "Lodge Aryan" and Messrs. N. Powell & Co., each Rs. 25; Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. P. Khareghat, I. C. S., Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity and Mr. Jamal Mahomed, each Rs. 20; O. G. O., Mr. R. Gilbert, Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. Septimus E. Greaves, Mr. H. B. Greaves, Bai Hoerbai Jamsetjee Petit, Mr. D. J. Tata, H. G., Mr. Dharamsey M. Goculdas, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, A. L., E. B. R., Mr. J. M. Gonsalves, and N. M. G., each Rs. 10; Mr. Dorabjee Bomonjee Mody, Rs. 7; Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo and H. B. J. each Rs. 6; Mr. P. de Buro, R. W, H., Mr. A. Warren Jones, Mr. Kavashaw S. Powvalla, Mr. Hormusjee Rustamjee Umrigar, Messrs. M. M. Bottlewalla & Co. Mr. D. Gostling, Mr. P. M. Dalal, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parek, B. A., LL. B., H. M. H. E. E. P., H. K., Mr. M. M. Cama, Mr. Dinshaw D. Currance, Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. Vissanji Khimji, Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, O. M., S. J. G., Mr. H. R. Dunk, Mr. J. B. Dalal, A. S. M., Mr. Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Panday, Mr. Pestonji Nusserwanji Masani, Mr. Shapoorji S. Sethna, A. N. Other, Mr. D. C. Pandole, Messrs. Vatcha Bros., Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., Mr. H. A. Wadya Bar-at-Law, Mr. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Hormusjee Eduljee Allble, and Sons, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Bai Bachubai, M. S. Jamsetjee, Mr. Rustam S. Powvalla, Mr. A. B. Price, Mr. Sorabji Framjee Madraswalla, S. S. S., Mr. R. S. Pochajee, Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Dorabji Pudumji, O. M., Mr. S. B. Barocha, Mr. A. A. Vlasto, A. L., Mr. N. Leslie, Khan Bahadur M. R. Dhalu, C. I. E., Mr. P. G. Singhance, Mr. Joho Fachir, Mr. Manockji Dorabji Kanga, B. A., L. L. B., F. J. B., Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Robertson, Mr. A. S. Framjee, Mr. Rustomjee Muncherjee Kooka, Messrs. Dharsey Nanjee and Co., Mr. Kaikhosro Manekjee, Mr. Nassarwanjee N. Boyce, Mrs. Hormusjee M. Chichgur, H. S. C. Dr. Dosabhai K. Patel, L. M. and S. R. H. B., Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, C. I. E., A. M. T. J., The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morrison, I. C. S., The Bombay Electric Co., E. P., Mr. R. B. Bomon-Behram, Messrs. Thos. Valladis and Co., W. W. P., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., Mr. C. J. A. Wadia, Mr. H. F. Souter, Mr. J. J. Horne, Comptoir National D. Escompte de Paris, Mr. J. G. Marten, M. L. B. Mr. George Service, Mr. L. H. Saville, Mr. H. Harwood, Mrs. N. J. Peerbhoy, Messrs. Babajee Sakharam and Co., Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee, Bar-at-Law, Mr. W. M. Bell, Mr. J. H. Dunkerley, E. F. N., Mr. George Mckenzie, Mr. P. H. Dastoor, M. A. Mr. Jehangeer Dossabhoy Framjee, Bar-at-Law, Mr. B. Stanley Carter, Mr. D. Longworth, Mr. J. S. Brown, R. W. L. D., Mr. Jehangir Bhicajee, P. B. H., Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co., Mr. Framjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt., Mr. J. A. Sett, Mr. P. E. Percival, I. C. S. Mr. J. R. Wadia and Mr. Malvi, each Rs. 5. And various other subscribers under Rs. 5. Further contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 7TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," Commander Tocque, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 7th February, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Guenther, Miss L	Lebrun, Mrs
Ghosh, Mrs E P	Parnell, Mr C
Healey, Mr T W S	Taylor, Mr E D
Hughes, Miss S	Young, Mr and Mrs J C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arthur, Mr S R	Mitchell, Mr J
Airlie, Countess and daughter	Nevill, Mr W S
Bruce, Hon Mrs C G	Nevill, Mr W H
Collins, Capt Hon R H	Neilson, Mr J
Gordon, Capt E J	Philps, Mr J H
Moren-, Mrs and Miss	Rowbory, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Mashburst, Capt E W	Sharpley, Mr R
James, Capt and Mrs	Tickell, Mr W
Lamb, Lt Col and Mrs	Wilson, Mr J
Lawrence, Mr H S	Weber, Mr G
Mackay, Mr A	

FROM BRINDISI.

Byrne, Mr	Gros, Mr F

FROM ADEN.

Fry, Mr H	Ferguson, Mr A M

FOR KARACHI.

Brownlow, Major and Mrs G W and child	Montgomery, Col and Mrs B Sheasman, Major and Mrs

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THE QUICK RESPONSE

of the public to "The Times" offer is a great tribute to the book and to the liberality of the offer, but not less is it a recoguition of the fact that the price is unusually attractive. The success of the work at Home and in India has justified our contention that the methods of the publishers are antiquated, and that the book buying public is fast coming to realize the truth of "The Times" assertion of more than 50 years ago that "nothing in the markets of the universe is so dear as a British-made book." "The Times," both in its Book Club and its several issues of important works of reference, has steadfastly maintained the principle that low prices bring large sales, that a high price is a tax on knowledge, and that to put a high price on a new book is to appeal to a fraction,—a small fraction of the reading public. The publisher who makes his appeal to a fraction of the public instead of the whole public shows either that he lacks faith in the potential possibilities of the book or that he lacks business acumen.

"THE TIMES" OF JAN. 29 STATED:

"It was only to be expected—at all events, it was confidently expected by us—that the issue at once of a complete work in 25 volumes on our monthly instalment system, and this at the price of only 7s. 6d. a volume, would have its effect. We have repeatedly expressed the conviction that books, like all other commodities, are subject to the elementary laws of economics. They can be produced more cheaply in very large quantities than in very small quantities. They will be bought more freely in proportion as they are offered at more reasonable prices.

"If "The Historians' History of the World" had been issued at the ordinary market price for an equally well-printed, richly illustrated, and handsomely bound book of the same class, there would have been no reason to apprehend that it could not have been sold at least as freely as most other books at the price of 15s. or a guinea a volume. Probably it would have sold a good deal more freely.

"But 'ordinary book-prices' are what we have set our face against. We have constantly advised authors and publishers against them. We have systematically maintained that if the prices of books were allowed to bear some reasonable proportion to the cost of manufacture, plus authors' royalties, both authors and publishers would gain by the reform. When the opportunity came to justify our words we welcomed the experiment. . . . Can it be doubted that the result now practically assured is the outcome of the perfectly natural causes which we have all along maintained to be operative in the case of bookselling as they are operative in every other department of commerce?"

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A WEEK'S FREE TEST.

Remarkable Results Promised.

Have you ever heard of "hair drill"? No? Well, every hair of your head is a little soldier. The duty it shares with its more or less numerous fellows is that of maintaining the temperature of your brain at normal. Without a well trained head of hair your brain must become too hot in summer and too cold in winter, and you have headaches when the sun shines and colds in the head when the sun doesn't shine. This is considering the subject of your hair quite apart from the aspect of mere appearance, important as this is in itself.

"How can you drill your hair?"

Well, are you willing to try? Are you willing to test the drilling of your hair for one week, if it entails no more expense than the trivial amount of 3d.? "Yes," you say.

All right; now, will you just note that the present condition of your hair is either one or more of th following:

1. Dry.
2. Brittle.
3. Lustreless.
4. Losing Colour.
5. Falling.
6. Scurfy.
7. Greasy.
8. Slightly odorous.

or

9. Thin or Patchy.

If you can candidly admit that your hair does come under one or more of the foregoing descriptions, you certainly ought not to let slip this opportunity of so easily and so cheaply finding out what the right kind of care for your hair will do for you—you certainly ought to try one week's free test drill of your hair? Do you not think so?

The week's test will produce results that will open your eyes to the possibilities of proper hair drill.

The trial, short as it is, will yet show you—

That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.

That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.

That your hair need not be too lustreless or too shiny.

That it need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.

That it need not fall out when brushed or combed.

That it certainly need not be scurfy, greasy or odorous.

The one week's trial, for which the enterprising proprietors of the famous preparation Edward's "Harlene" are willing to send a sufficient supply to every reader of this paper, will also show another remarkable effect. It will show how important to the welfare of your brain is the condition of your hair, and before the end of the week you will revel in a sense of mental lightness and alertness. Your test will not be speculative in the slightest degree. The special free bottle of "Harlene" placed at your disposal for the purpose of the test is used by most of those members of Royalty and Society who are noted for beautiful hair.

The week's test is open to both sexes and all ages

Why not send to-day, and thus place yourself in a position to commence the week's trial at once.

A strong word of caution should be given against taking internal remedies, which will ruin the constitution, and cheap, worthless remedies which will ruin the hair.

HARLENE is stocked by all Chemists and Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6 High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" necessary for one week's practical trial of this preparation as a "Hair Drill." Enclose 3 penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of Paper

Name ..... Address .....

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.

Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORDS MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay*. DUMOULIN & Co. Agents in *Pondicherry*.

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NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,264,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,520,000

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000,

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, *Manager, BOMBAY.*

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD. Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Premiums.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	34 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 8	52 8	39 4	32 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 8	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	59 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	66 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	60 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for [illegible] and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impotency, virility, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, loss of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of these two numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TEACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

THE TRIUMPH OF ORDER.

It is true, no doubt, that the majority of men who attend meetings in America deserve the testimonial which the "Daily Chronicle" and Mrs. Cobden Sanderson give them. But the same tribute is applicable to the majority in English audiences. It is the stupid, fractious few who create disturbances—a handful of male bravos or a like number of obstreperous female Suffragists. High authority is against the discriminate bestowal of praise upon the American assembly. Mark Twain has a story in his autobiography bearing upon the point. Jere Clemens, the humorist's uncle, who was a noted pistol shot, was also an orator. To one of his meetings went enemies with drums, intending to drum down any attempt at speech-making. When he got up to speak, Jere pulled out his revolver and laid it before him on the table, and said, in his soft silky way: "I do not wish to hurt anybody, and shall try not to; but I have got just a bullet apiece for those six drums, and if you should want to play on them, don't stand behind them." The meeting which followed was a model of order, but would not the like result be secured in England under conditions as favourable?

PHILOSOPHY'S FLATTERY.

Mr. Moncure Conway would have been amused to see these tributes to the pacific demeanour of American audiences. He has told of men appearing on the platform with smashed hats and rent clothing, to tell how, not paid mobs, but respectable, church-going people were doing everything possible to suppress free speech. At one such meeting Emerson was present on the platform, in Tremont Temple, Boston. One or two speakers tried to gain a hearing, only to be howled down. Wendell Phillips, who was among the the unsuccessful, "in turning to his seat caught sight of Emerson looking calmly on the wild scene. He went to him and whispered. Emerson advanced; the roughs continued their noise for a time, but he stood with such beaming composure that there was a break in the roar. Emerson began: 'Christopher North—You have all heard of Christopher North.' There was perfect silence, as if the name paralysed every man." Not one of them had ever heard of Christopher North, but this assumption of their intelligence by the intellectual stranger disarmed them. The rest was peace, and they listened to an admirable address from the philospher who had flattered.

THE SAFE MAN.

John Davis, the driver who averted a calamity by charging his engine at a runaway train on a Welsh line, is a hero, and a man of fine judgment to boot. Another man of the same stamp is the conductor who played so striking a part in the recent tramcar accident at Glasgow. Finding that the car was beyond control, and that panic had seized the passengers, he locked the door to prevent them from leaping off and dashing themselves to death. If disaster had attended, if the car had overturned and killed its occupants, the conductor would very possibly have been indicted for manslaughter. As it is, we are able to acclaim him as the saviour of many lives—so thin is the line dividing heroism and what, lacking success, might be construed as criminal folly. This man's presence of mind was of the sort which Herbert Spencer held that we may all develop by effort, whether the right instinct be born in us or not. It was just this readiness which enabled De Lesseps to get the Empress Eugenie scatheless out of the Tuileries. He opened the flood-gates and let the human torrent pour in, seeking to destroy her, while she was piloted away by a side exit. It was a splendid, audacious success.

COMMONPLACE COURAGE.

The best and coolest nerve ever displayed in the presence of the writer was that which a tram driver exhibited in face of an inevitable collision. He was waiting at a loop for an on-coming car to clear the single track over which it was his turn next to pass. The brakes of the other car failed, and down the hill it came with a rush. The man driving blew his whistle loudly as an alarm signal. The waiting driver grasped the situation at once. He opened the door of the car and called to his passengers, "All get out quickly, please." He took off the brakes, in order to lessen the force of his car's resistance, then pulled his horses well to the near side, off the line—and waited for the worst. The other driver, as his car drew near, pulled his horses to their near side, and the fronts of the two trams met with a smash. There was a considerable wreck, and all four horses were overthrown. They were not hurt, however. The two men were a trifle knocked about, but the scars they bear are honourable scars.

POWER TO FORGET

A critic falls foul of a novelist, declaring that even in the ecstasies of love one does not forget the loss of hat and stick. Perhaps the critic knows. In less pleasurable excitement the capacity of a man to forget is boundless. When all the world was ringing with the news of Newman's retirement from Oxford to Littlemore, and then with the "No Popery" sermon which Manning immediately afterwards preached from Newman's old pulpit, there occurred a striking example of how a man can forget. Manning, with conscience pricking him for the things he had said, hurried next day to Littlemore to make his peace with Newman. He was too late. The story of the sermon had preceded him. Newman declined to see him. The unpleasant task of conveying the communication to Manning fell upon a young man who was then a member of the quasi-monastic order. So anxious was he to minimise the effect of the slight that he walked half-way to Oxford, with Manning, ignorant of the fact that he was bare-headed. That young man was James Anthony Froude.

AN ENEMY HATH DONE THIS.

It will be interesting to see the proposals as to livestock on the lands which are to be afforested in this country and America. There ought to be something larger than rabbits. But there are difficulties with greater animals. Deer destroy young trees by rubbing their antlers against the branches; cattle are nearly as destructive; perhaps sheep would not thrive. Goats, which would make the safest flock, are the most possible of all. The ruin which they work in a small way in private possession they infinitely extend when at large in numbers. The ancients declared that the goat was the one contribution of the devil to the animal family, and they used regularly to offer the offender as a sacrifice to Bacchus, whose vines it had destroyed. We are seriously assured that the old seats of civilisation—the countries round the Mediterranean—owe the destruction of their forests, the nakedness of their mountains, and the inevitable consequence of that condition, the dryness of the climate, to the devastations of these animals.

LEAVE TO DOUBT.

Sir Oliver Lodge is too large-minded a man to be surprised that his statement that communications have been received from the dead does not find universal acceptance. All precedent is against the average man's crediting the story. Not until Sir Oliver himself, or other distinguished students in the realm of psychical research, has been proved to receive a succession of clear, unmistakable messages will this world believe that such a thing is possible. The world at large has no faith in mediums: nearly every medium has been proved either a cheat or the victim of hallucinations. A recent volume treats spiritualism from the standpoint after reputation of the believer and from that of the sceptic. Mr. Wake Cook is the sceptic. He shatters reputation of the so-called mediums. Either he tells us the truth or he is guilty of the gravest libel. He charges mediums of international reputation with deception and fraud and jugglery, and his indictment is unanswered.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleans the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale Depôt, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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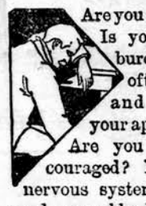
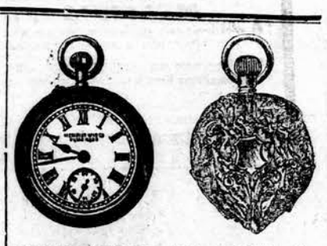
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains an Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality.
Purveyors by Royal Warrant
To His Majesty the King
CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING
In 1, 2 & 4 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA.
Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.


Are you easily tired? Is your work a burden? Do you often feel weak and faint? Is your appetite poor? Are you easily discouraged? If so, your nervous system is weakened, your blood is impure, and serious illness is not far away.
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
was made for just such cases. When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible feeling of depression, and there is no ambition to work. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, and life will again be worth living.
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.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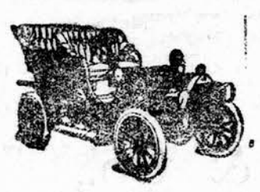
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HORBICK AND DARRACQ.
The Cars for India.
WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUES.
THOUSANDS ARE
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MONTHLY TO INTENDING PURCHASERS
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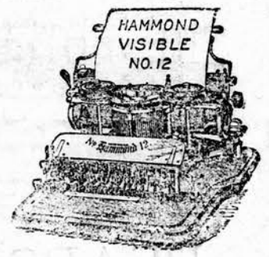
HILL, SAWYER & Co.
RELIABLE CARS FOR HIRE.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."


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Absolute Visible Writing.
Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.
35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.
THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS
THE BEST ELIMINANT.
"Very active, mild, and reliable."
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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Directions in various languages inside each box of Martin's Pills in the house of the proprietors of the System, timely for all irregularities. Does not contain Ergot, Savin, Tansy, Pennyroyal, Aloes, Iron, Steel, or Mercury. Can be taken by Ladies of the most delicate constitution. Sold by Chemists throughout the World. Price 4s. 6d. per box. Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

DAWSON'S BOOTS.
JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No. 75380
TRADE MARK.
PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT NO BOOTS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
We only brand Pucca made goods with our Trade Mark.

NESTLE'S MILO LIMERICK COMPETITION.
RS. 200 IN CASH PRIZES, AND MANY OTHER PRIZES.
In Nestle's Souvenirs (including 6 watches).
1ST PRIZE RS. 100, 2ND PRIZE RS. 50, 3RD PRIZE RS. 30, AND 4TH PRIZE RS. 20
HOW TO WIN THE PRIZE.
The last line has to be filled in to the Limerick to rhyme with the first two lines, and the prizes will be awarded to the best composition in due order of merit. Each competitor must send one Milo Food Tin Label showing trade mark, namely, Milo lifting an ox. All competitors are entitled to send in more than one competition provided each contribution is accompanied by one label. In the event of competitors tieing the cash prizes will be equally divided at the discretion of the judges. N.B.—Labels must be taken off the tins themselves, for outside wrappers will not be valid. Competition closes on February 28th, and results will be advertised on March 10th 1908. It is a condition binding on all competitors that the awards made are final. Nestle's Milo Food can be obtained from all leading Dealers, Chemists, Druggists and Provision Merchants.
If you wish that your children should grow
Strong and healthy, quite fit, don't you know,
And be merry as crickets
And never have ricketts
Letter must be addressed to—
MANAGER, MILO LIMERICK COMPETITION,
BOX 89, CALCUTTA.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY AND POONA.

Silver Desert Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, ½ dozen in case, Rs. 110.
Silver Fish Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, ½ dozen in case, Rs. 110.
Silver Top Crystal Toilet Jar, Rs. 7-8.
Silver Pin and Ring Stand, Rs. 12-8.
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Silver Vase, Rs. 22.
Silver Photo Frames, a large collection, at prices from Rs. 6 to Rs. 40.
Silver Travelling Flasks, from Rs. 14 Cs.
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Solid Silver Powder Jar, Rs. 37-4-1
Silver Travelling Ink, Rs. 16 to Rs. 20.
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Cigarette Box, Rs. 30, Rs. 70, and Rs. 100.
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Sweet Dishes in numerous designs, Rs. 8 to Rs. 30.

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THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.
Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.
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DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of the reproductive strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the sedentary and studious; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a nocturnal anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and paroxysms of the blood, aversion to and inaptness for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, terrifying dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons about to marry, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of inability and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, flabby or otherwise Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 4s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these unsightly and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "WARNER DE ROOS' LONDON" engraved thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the pamphlet, "Nervousness," by Dr. De Roos, on the several causes of speedily declining powers of nature, and the means of restoration to perfect health. Price 1s., post free, 1s. 1d. Issued by the Medical Publisher, 15 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., and may be had of the Sole Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines, TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

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Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
"Really wholesome Confectionery" Largest
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
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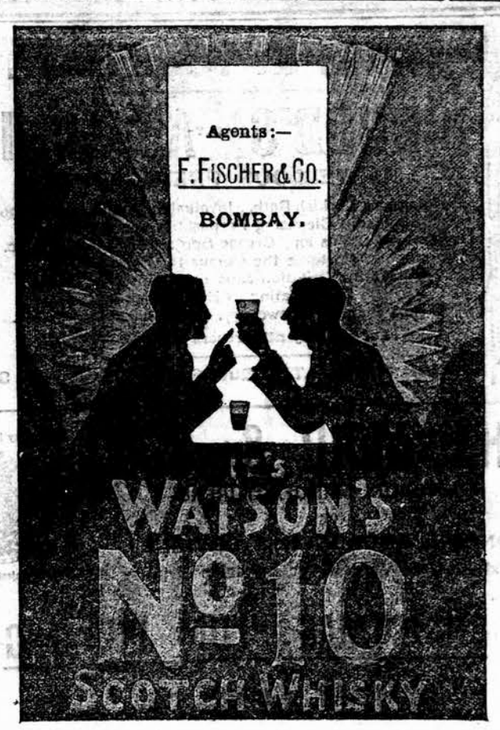

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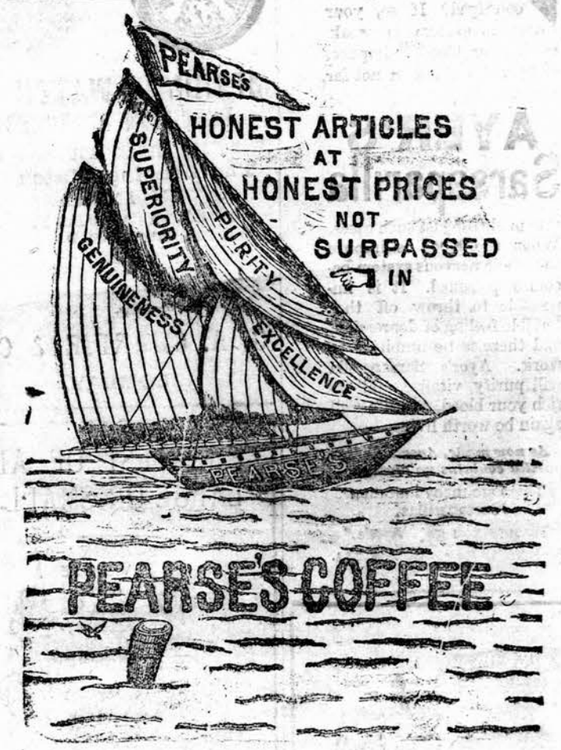
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.



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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
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it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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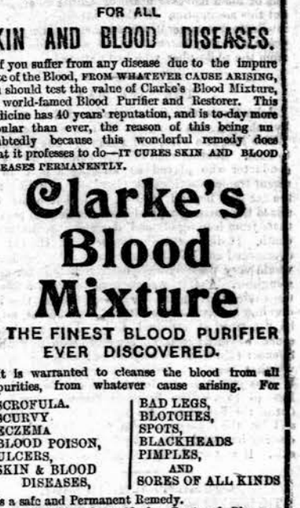
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute



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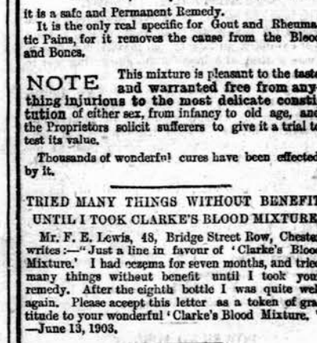

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